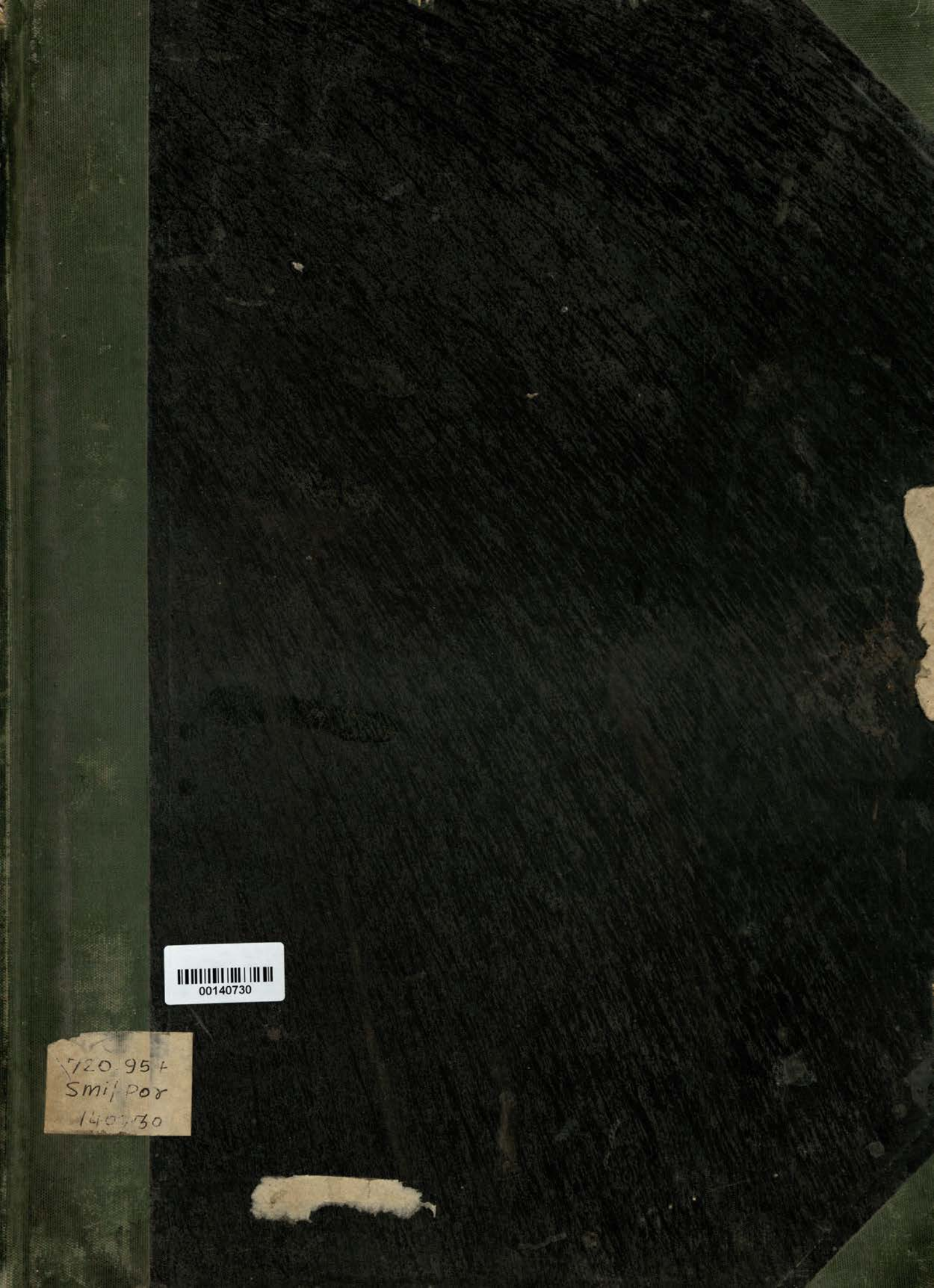

00140730

720 95 t
Smi/ por
140,30

Digitized with financial assistance from
Observer Research Foundation
on 17 May, 2019

Archaeological Survey of India.

Portfolio
of
Indian
Architectural Drawings.

PART I.

140730

PREPARED BY
EDMUND W. SMITH,
Archaeological Survey North-West Provinces and Oudh.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Issued by the Government
North-West Provinces and Oudh.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY
W. GRIGGS, HANOVER STREET, PECKHAM, LONDON.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & Co.; KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co.
CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK & Co. BOMBAY: THACKER & Co., LD.
AND THE SUPT. GOVT. PRESS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH, ALLAHABAD.

1897.

00140730

Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawings.

PART I.

CONTENTS.

I.	FATHPUR SIKRI.	Turkish Sultana's House—	The South façade.
II.	„	„	The East façade. Detail of one bay, showing piers and brackets carrying lintels of verandah roof.
III.	„	„	Detail of brackets supporting verandah lintels.
IV.	„	„	Details of cornice and fascia. Fig. 1, Elevation of fascia around the verandah roof. Fig. 2, Elevation of the cornice above the verandah roof.
V.	„	„	Carved stone ceiling, north verandah.
VI.	„	„	Details of carved panels in verandah ceilings.
VII.	„	„	Carved dado panel in red sandstone.
VIII.	„	Rajah Birbal's House.—	The East façade.
IX.	„	„	„ Detail of balcony.
X.	„	„	„ Detail of lower parapet.
XI.	„	„	Detail of west exterior door, south-east upper floor room.
XII.	„	„	Detail of panelling and carving upon walls, south-east upper floor room.
XIII.	„	„	Interior elevation of the south-east ground floor room.
XIV.	„	„	Detail of entablature, north-east ground floor room.
XV.	„	„	Details of recesses, or niches, in walls.
XVI.	„	„	Details of capitals of pilasters.
XVII.	„	„	Details of bases of pilasters.
XVIII.	„	„	Details of carved panels upon the pilasters.
XIX.	„	„	„ „
XX.	„	„	Carved stone ceiling, north-west ground floor room.
XXI.	„	Jodh Bi'i's Palace.—	Elevation of the main entrance, with details.
XXII.	„	„	Details of balconies over the main entrance.
XXIII.	„	„	Details of brackets in walls.
XXIV.	„	„	Details of *gâla* windows.
XXV.	„	„	Details of medallions under crown of domes.
XXVI.	„	„	Details of ante-room, south-west side of the courtyard.
XXVII.	„	The Jâmi' Masjid.—	Longitudinal section through the south aisle.
XXVIII.	„	„	Detail of carved corbels supporting domes over chapels in the aisles.
XXIX.	„	„	The principal entrance—Elevation.
XXX.	„	„	„ Section.
XXXI.	„	„	„ Details.
XXXII.	„	„	Elevation of *mihrab* on south side of principal *mihrab*.
XXXIII.	„	„	Elevation of one of the *mihrâbs* in the south aisle.
XXXIV.	„	„	„ „ Details.
XXXV.	„	„	Entrance from the aisle to the southern chapel.
XXXVI.	„	„	„ „ Details.
XXXVII.	„	„	Baland Darwâza—Entrances to the rooms on the east and west side of the main doorway.
XXXVIII.	„	„	Baland Dawâza—Front view of brackets over the entrances to the rooms on the east and west sides of the main doorway.
XXXIX.	„	Salîm Chishti's Tomb.—	Decorated spandril over the entrance to the cenotaph chamber (see Plate XLIII.)
XL.	„	„	Decorated reveal of window opening.
XLI.	„	„	Section through tomb, with plan.
XLII.	„	„	Doorway beneath the porch; Fig. 2, Section; Fig. 3, Plan.
XLIII.	„	„	Exterior of entrance to the cenotaph chamber; Fig. 2, Section; Fig. 3, Plan.
XLIV.	„	„	Detail of small entrance in the eastern screen enclosing the ambulatory.
XLV.	„	„	Detail of parapet; Fig. 2, Elevation and section of inlaid plinth.
XLVI.	„	„	Detail of carved architraves round the porch door (see Plate XLII.)
XLVII.	„	Islâm Khân's Tomb.—	Detail of entrance door to the south-west chantry chapel.
XLVIII.	SIKANDRA, near Agra.	The Kâñch Mahal.—	The North façade.
XLIX.	„	„	„ Detail of the principal doorway.
L.	„	„	„ Detail of brackets supporting balcony over the principal doorway.
LI.	„	„	„ Detail of the plinth.
LII.	„	„	The East façade. Detail of stone panels in exterior walls.

Preface.

THE originals from which the accompanying photo-lithographs have been reproduced were prepared, in the first instance, amongst others, to illustrate the Report of the Archæological Survey of India entitled "The Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sikri." The size of the Archæological Survey Reports being only 13 by 9¾ inches, the illustrations were necessarily, in some instances, on too small a scale to be of much practical use to Architects, Engineers, Art Students, and others. They serve the purpose for which they were intended; but to increase their utility and to further spread a knowledge of one of the most interesting periods of Indian Architecture, the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh decided to reproduce a selection of the drawings on a sufficiently large scale to make them of more use to the scientific building professions, artizans, &c.

Fathpur Sikri, likened by some to Pompeii, was built by Akbar as a summer capital between the years 1565 and 1605 A.D., or about the time Holland House, Hatfield, &c., were erected. The Moghul school of Architecture was then at its zenith, and the palatial edifices erected at Fathpur Sikri rank amongst the finest specimens of Moghul Architecture. As the architecture of the city is fully dealt with in the Report mentioned above, it was deemed better to illustrate a few typical buildings, elucidated by details, rather than a number without them.

The Moghuls, to a great extent, relied on painted decoration for beautifying their buildings, and a couple of specimens of the style of decoration employed at Fathpur Sikri are given in plates XXXIX and XL.

The original drawings were prepared, under the compiler's direction and supervision, by native draughtsmen, who received preliminary training in the various Indian Schools of Art before entering the Archæological Department.

The plates have been prepared by Messrs. W. Griggs and Sons, to whom thanks are due for the careful way they have reproduced the drawings, and the trouble generally taken over the work.

If the Portfolio meets with success, and serves the purpose the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh intended, other parts may eventually be published.

Naini Tal, 1897.

EDMUND W. SMITH,
Archæological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh.

Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawings.

PART I.

SHORT DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

For a fuller description of the accompanying drawings, and the buildings at Fathpûr Sikri which they illustrate, the reader is referred to the *Archæological Survey Report*, Vol. XVIII. Part I. New Imperial Series, entitled "The Moghul Architecture of Fathpûr Sikri."

TURKISH SULTANA'S HOUSE.

The building, as it now stands, consists of a small chamber, 10 ft. 3 in. square, surrounded by a verandah. It is built in red sandstone. Additional rooms were originally obtained by dividing up the verandahs with screens. Although small, the building is a remarkable one, being carved from top to bottom, both inside and out. Fergusson, in speaking of this and Birbal's house, also at Fathpûr Sikri, says: "They are the richest, most beautiful, as well as the most characteristic of all Akbar's buildings. They are small, but it is impossible to conceive anything so picturesque in outline, or any building carved and ornamented to such an extent, without the smallest approach to being overdone, or in bad taste."

The façades (Plate I.) are of no great height, but in outline they are picturesque. On the west side is a portico, which leads into the verandah enclosing the sides of the house. The roof of the verandah, a *zenana* (Plate V.), is composed of solid slabs of stone, notched on to moulded wall-plates and lintels, and is supported on the outside by beautifully carved octagonal shafts and square piers (Plate II.) placed opposite to pilasters upon the corners of the building. The exterior is worked in imitation of an Indian tiled roof (Plate V.), whilst the soffit is wrought into an exquisite panelled ceiling (Plate VI.). From the illustrations it will be seen to be divided into a series of long oblong panels, separated from each other by raised ornamented borders, corresponding to the rafters of an ordinary wooden roof. The oblong-shaped panels are subdivided into smaller panels, enclosed by flat herring-bone carved borders, and are enriched with elaborate geometrical devices and patera, which are shown on Plate VI.

The "bracket-sort" (Plate IV.) is scalloped and pierced to allow a free exit for the rain-water. It is decorated with leaf-carving, and a band of ornamental facets, whilst the fascia itself is richly sculptured.

Plate II. illustrates a couple of the verandah piers carrying the massive lintels or breast-summers supporting the roof. One is elaborately carved in imitation of pomegranate, grape, and melon—favourite fruits of Akbar,—whilst the octagonal sides of the other shaft are ornamented with the chevron pattern. The ends of the lintels between the piers are caught on richly carved brackets (Plate III.). The carved patterns on the piers and brackets vary considerably, and at each turn a fresh design meets the eye.

The inside of the house is as richly carved as the outside. Round the lower portions of the walls is a beautifully sculptured dado divided up into eight panels (Plate VII.) carved with forest-scenes, animal life, &c. Between the top of the dado and the exquisitely carved frieze the wall is covered with a stone lattice screen, the divisions of which were used as shelves.

BIRBAL'S HOUSE.

This is the finest of the domestic buildings in Fathpûr Sikri. It was erected by Rajah Birbal for his daughter, about the year A.D. 1571. Birbal, though a Hindû, became Akbar's Prime Minister; he was also Poet-Laureate. The house (Plate VIII.) is a double-storied one. There are four rooms and two entrance porches on the ground floor, and two square chambers, placed corner-wise and covered by domes, on the upper floor. From rooms on the upper floor project balconies (Plate IX.), supported on massive brackets. Beneath the balconies is a richly carved band, which is continued right round the house (Plate X.), and cuts the façade into two portions. The doorways of the upper rooms are shown on Plate XI. The walls of the various apartments are cut up by deep recesses (Plates XII. and XV.), and those on the upper floor are surrounded by beautifully carved borders. The recesses are 1 ft. 5 in. in depth, and served the purposes of cupboards.

Plate XIII. shows a section through one of the lower rooms, and from the design one is almost inclined to think that the architect had some knowledge of *The Orders*, and was influenced by them in mapping his plans. The sides of the chambers are divided into three bays by pilasters, and in each instance there is a doorway in the central bay, whilst in the others are recesses. The recesses are set back 12 inches from the face of the wall. They are seen in elevation and section on the illustration, and in detail on Plate XV. Plate XIV. is a detail of the entablature round the top of the rooms, whilst Plates XVI. and XVII. are details of the caps and bases of the pilasters shown on Plate XIII. The pilasters are richly carved with various geometrical patterns, and samples of some of these are examplified on Plates XVIII. and XIX.

The ground-floor rooms are covered by flat ceilings composed of slabs of stone varying from 1 ft. 3 in. to 2 ft. 1 in. in width, and extending in one unbroken piece from wall to wall, a distance of 10 ft. The ends of the slabs are supported on the cushion shown on the section through the room (Plate XIII.), forming a part of the entablature-decoration (Plate XIV.). The soffit of the ceiling is divided into twenty-three sunk panels surrounded by raised borders, carved with geometrical designs. Round the outer sides of the ceiling is a border 1 ft. 3 in. in width, richly carved with a handsome and graceful scroll, interwoven with a subordinate spiral scroll, enriched with leafage, &c.

JODHBAI'S PALACE.

Jodhbai's Palace stands a little to the south-east of Rajah Birbal's house. It is probably the oldest building in the city, and was erected soon after Akbar decided on making Fathpûr Sikri his summer capital. Apart from the design, the building is full of interest; it is complete in itself, and shows the planning and arrangement of a Muhammadan palace of the middle part of the 16th century. There is only one entrance to the palace. The elevation of this is shown on Plate XXI., and explanatory details on Plate XXII. The interior walls, like those of Birbal's house, are cut up by niches of Hindû design. A diagram of one is shown on Plate XXIII. The windows (Plate XXIV.) of the upper rooms on the side facing the courtyard, are filled with stone *jâlis* (screens of geometrical designs); and over them runs a deep dripstone, which, while it keeps out the glare of the sun, affords protection from the prolific rain of the monsoon.

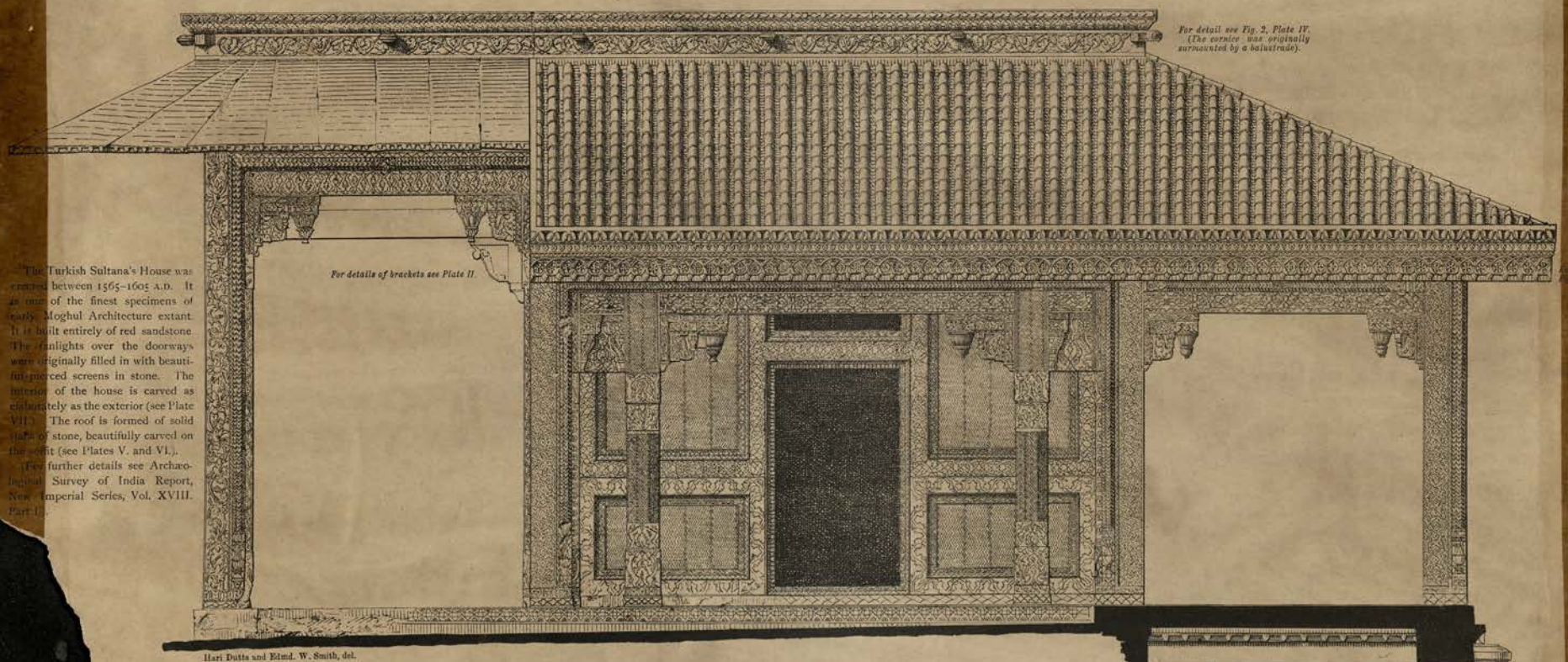
Plate XXV. exhibits a medallion in plaster from one of the upper rooms. It is 7 ft. 3 in. in diameter, is of stucco, and is concave in section. The design reminds one of the ornamentation used by the Moors, from whose works it was perhaps derived.

Plate XXVI. is a diagram of the dripstone or eaves running round the exterior walls of the courtyard, just above the tops of the doorways. It is supported on a wall-plate carried on shoulder-stone brackets. Fig. 1 is a side view of the bracket; Fig. 2 is a perspective view; and Fig. 3 is a front view.

THE JAMI' MASJID.

The Jami' Masjid, built of red sandstone and erected A.D. 1574, is by far the largest and grandest building in Fathpûr Sikri. It stands on rugged and precipitous ground to the south-west of the palaces, and towers majestically over every other building in the city. It measures [illegible] ... rooms at the corners of the edifice, 542 ft. [illegible] ... 438 ft. from north to south [illegible] ... to the sky, 150 ft. to the

Fathpur Sikri. The Turkish Sultana's House. The South Façade.


For detail see Fig. 2, Plate IV.
(The cornice was originally surmounted by a balustrade).
For details of brackets see Plate II.
For plan see Fig. 1, Plate IV.

The Turkish Sultana's House was erected between 1565–1605 A.D. It is one of the finest specimens of early Moghul Architecture extant. It is built entirely of red sandstone. The fanlights over the doorways were originally filled in with beautiful pierced screens in stone. The interior of the house is carved as elaborately as the exterior (see Plate VII.). The roof is formed of solid slabs of stone, beautifully carved on the soffit (see Plates V. and VI.).

For further details see Archæological Survey of India Report, New Imperial Series, Vol. XVIII. Part II.

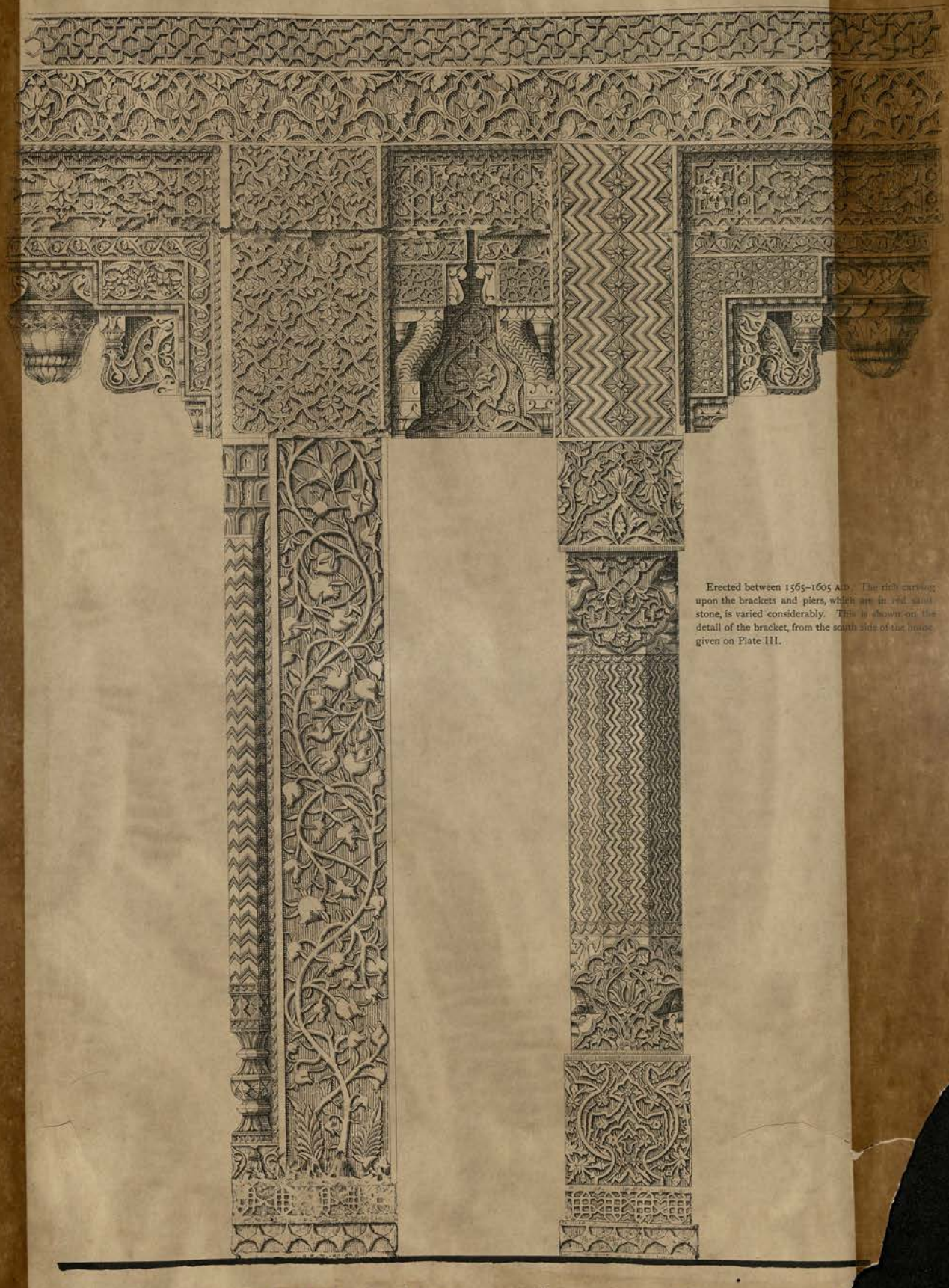
Hari Dutta and Edmd. W. Smith, del.

SCALE OF FEET

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Fathpur Sikri. The Turkish Sultana's House

The East Façade. Detail of one bay, shewing piers and brackets carrying lintels of verandah roof.



Erected between 1565–1605 A.D. The rich carving upon the brackets and piers, which are in red sandstone, is varied considerably. This is shown on the detail of the bracket, from the south side of the house given on Plate III.

12 9 6 3 0 1 2 Feet

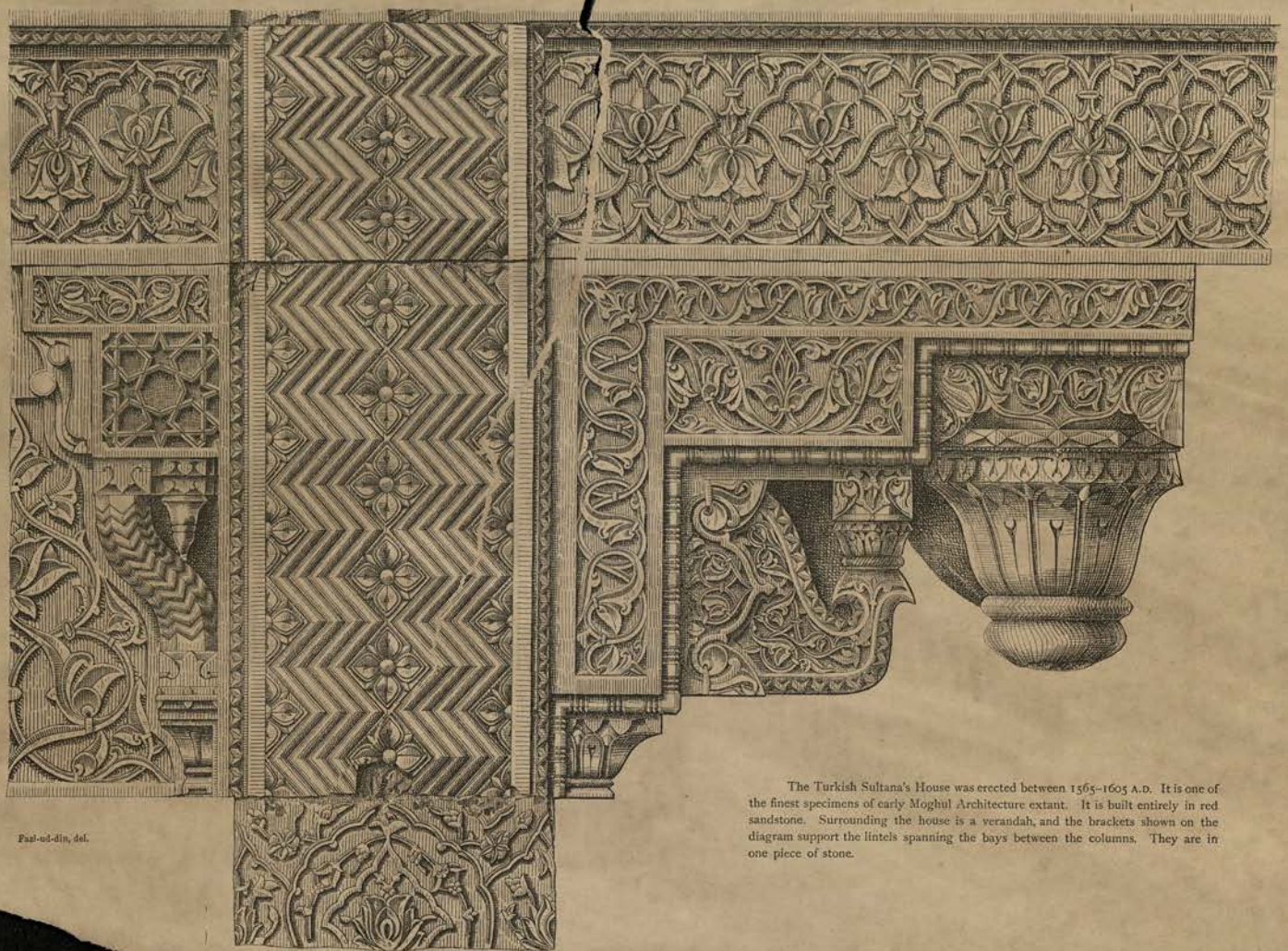
SCALE OF FEET

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.I.B.A.

Fathpur Sikri. The Turkish Sultana's House.

Detail of brackets supporting verandah lintels.



The Turkish Sultana's House was erected between 1565–1605 A.D. It is one of the finest specimens of early Moghul Architecture extant. It is built entirely in red sandstone. Surrounding the house is a verandah, and the brackets shown on the diagram support the lintels spanning the bays between the columns. They are in one piece of stone.

Fazl-ud-din, del.

0 1 2 3 4 5 1 Foot.

SCALE OF FEET.

PREPARED BY THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE.
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, MANOR STREET, CHORLTON, LONDON.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Edmd. W. Sm.
Archæological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh.
1897.

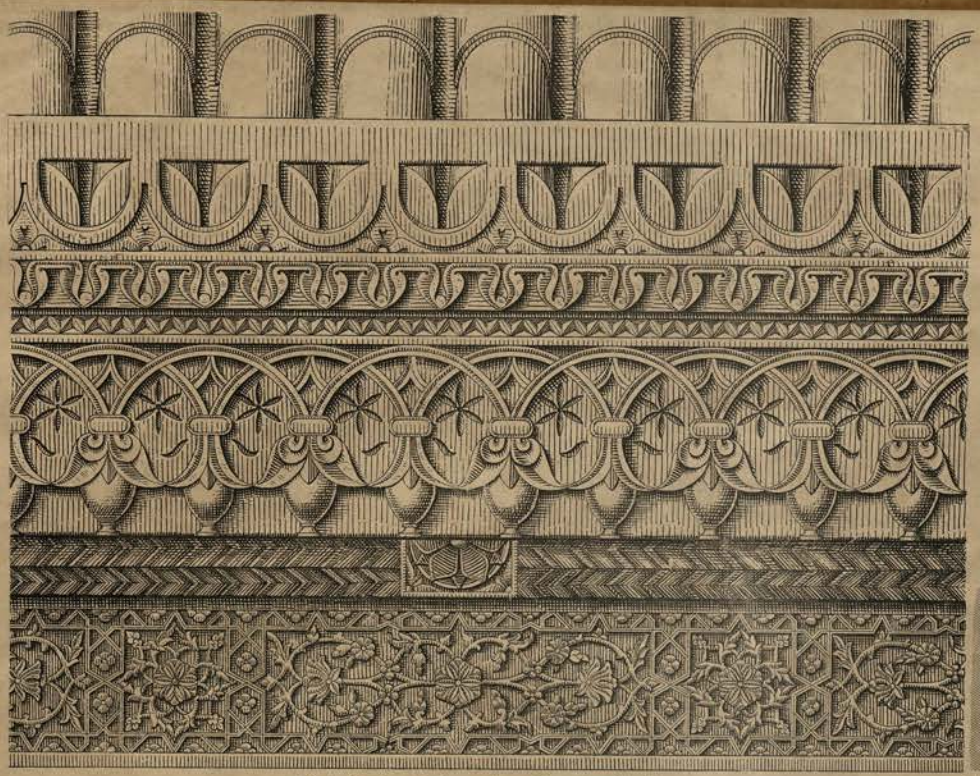
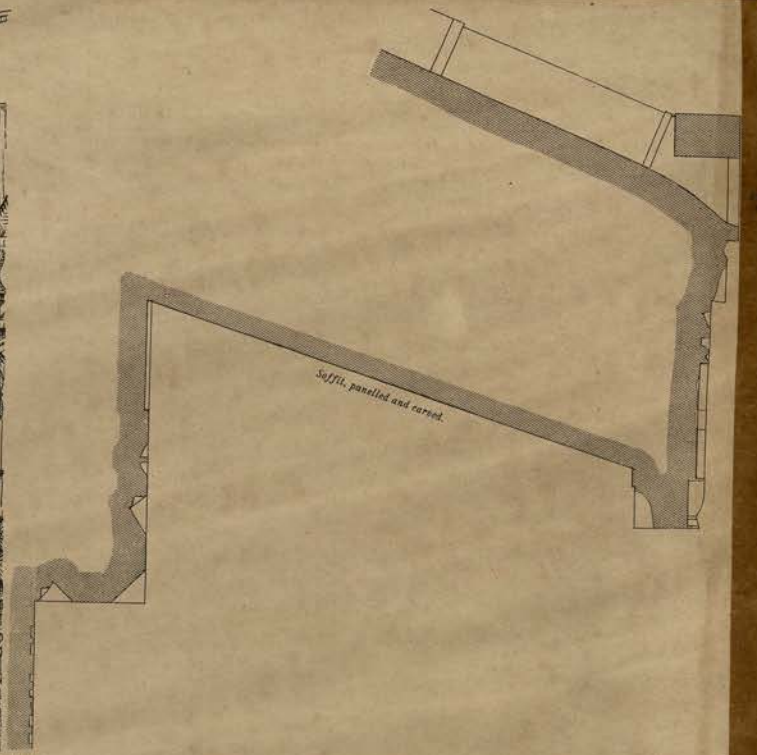


Fig. 1. Elevation of fascia round verandah roof (see Plate I.)



Section

Section

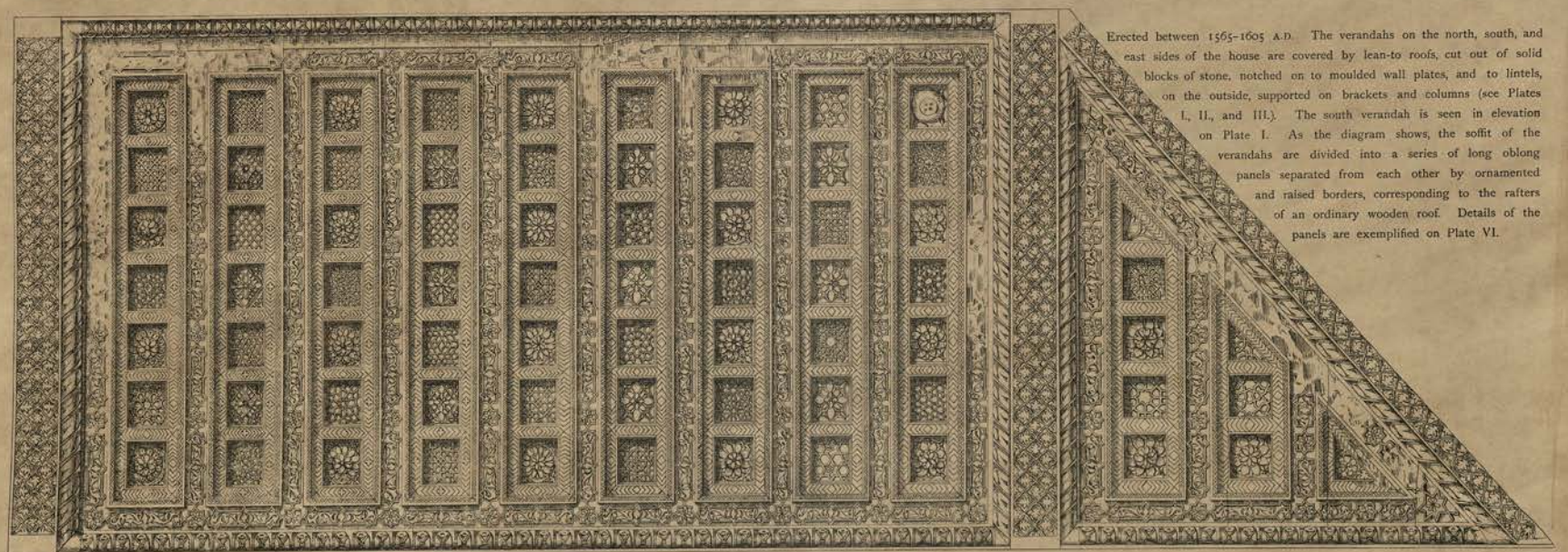
Erected between 1565–1605 A.D. The top of the fascia-board is scalloped and pierced to allow free exit for the water. The eaves overhang 1 ft. 10 in., and the soffit is divided up into a series of small panels carved with geometrical devices.

SCALE OF FEET

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fathpur Sikri. The Turkish Sultana's House.

Carved stone ceiling, north verandah.



Erected between 1565–1605 A.D. The verandahs on the north, south, and east sides of the house are covered by lean-to roofs, cut out of solid blocks of stone, notched on to moulded wall plates, and to lintels, on the outside, supported on brackets and columns (see Plates I., II., and III.). The south verandah is seen in elevation on Plate I. As the diagram shows, the soffit of the verandahs are divided into a series of long oblong panels separated from each other by ornamented and raised borders, corresponding to the rafters of an ordinary wooden roof. Details of the panels are exemplified on Plate VI.

Fazul-ud-din I. del.

SCALE OF FEET

IRAL DRAWINGS.

PREPARED BY THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, UNDER MAJOR CUNNINGHAM'S SUPERINTENDENCE, 1871-72,
AND PHOTOGRAPHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. EDMD. W. SMITH, THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1896-97.

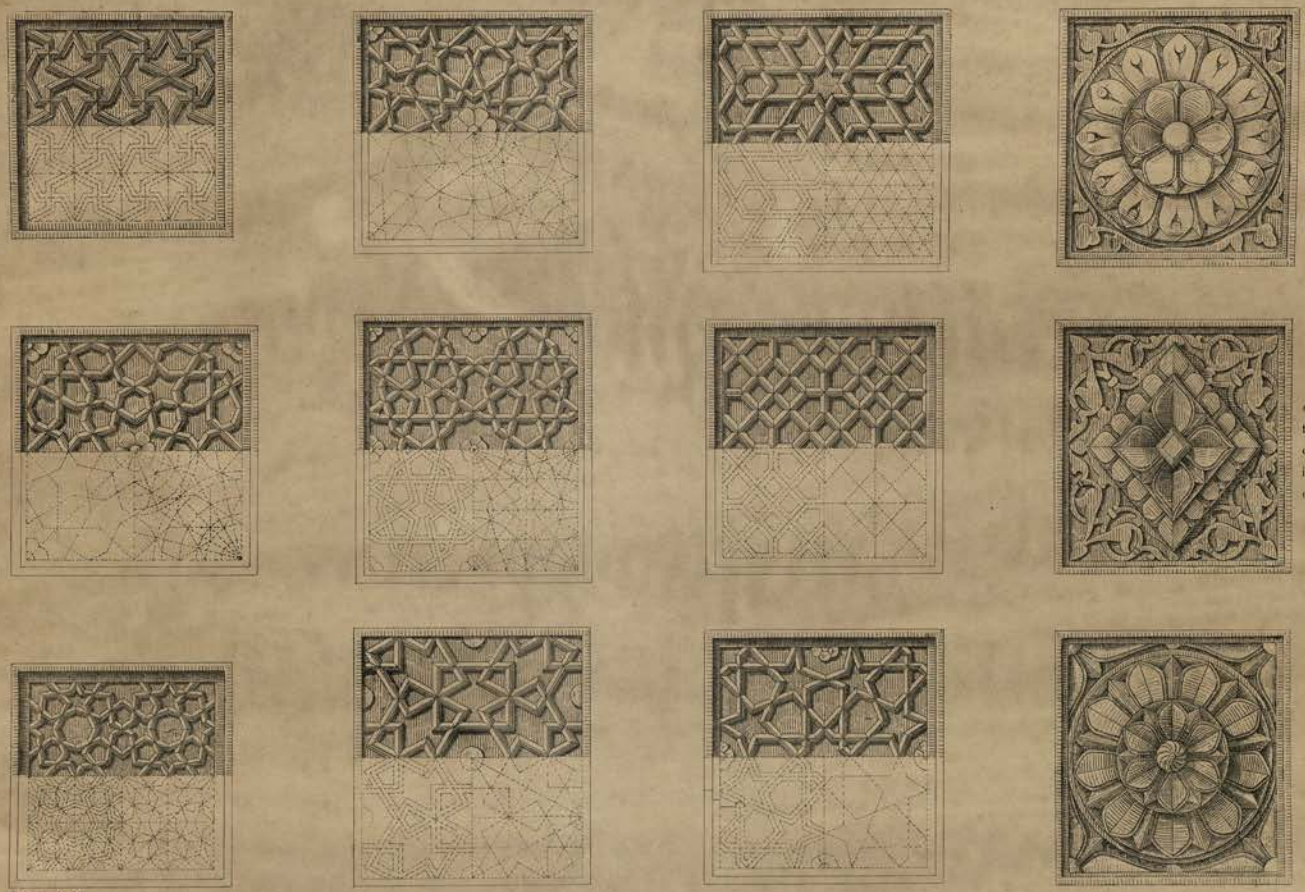
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

EDMD. W. SMITH,
Archæological Survey, N.W.P.,
1897.

Fathpur Sikri. The Turkish Sultana's House.

Detail of carved panels in the verandah ceilings.

PLATE VI.

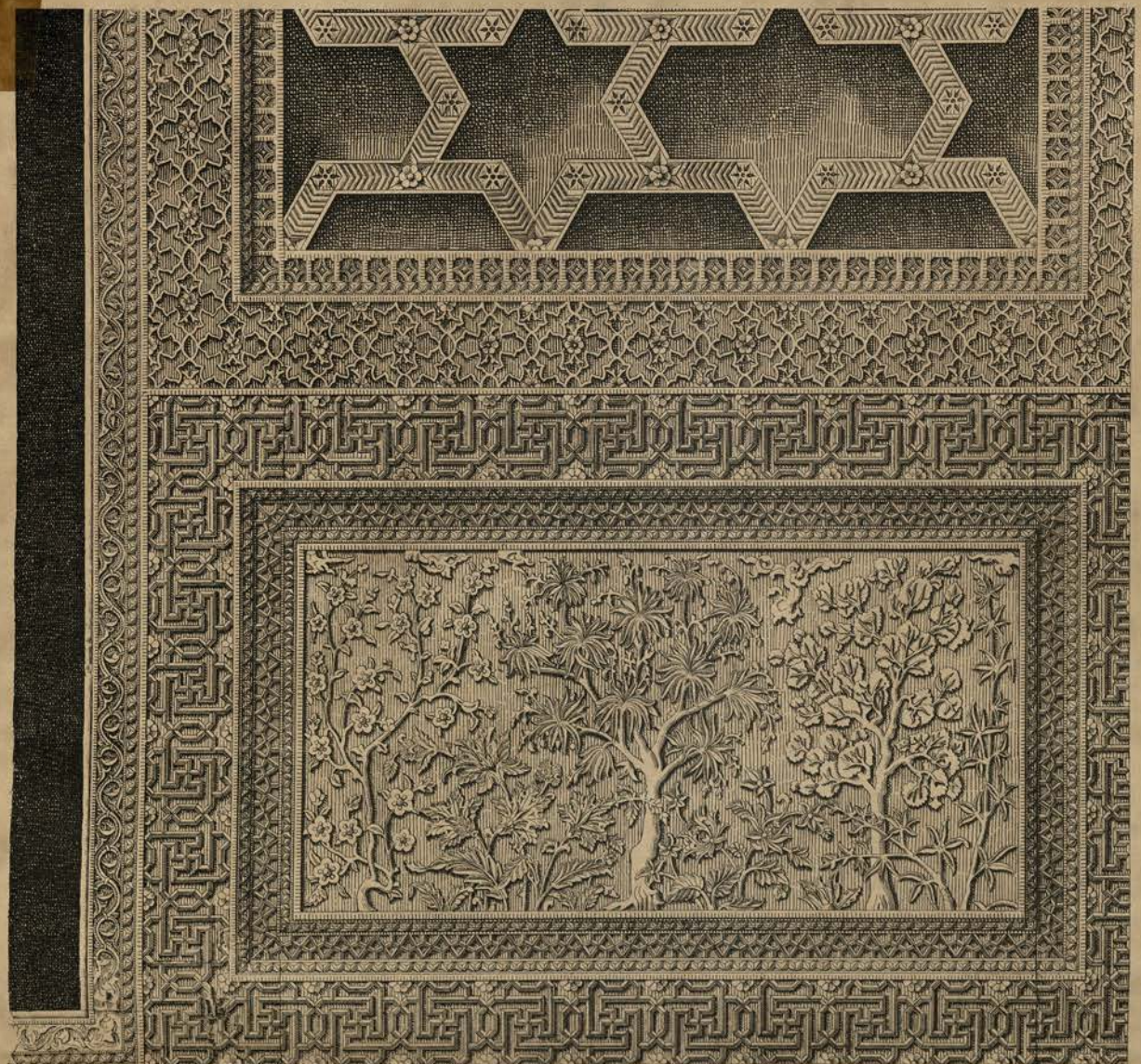


Erected between 1565–1605 A.D. The dotted lines show the construction lines of the figures, many of which are very intricate. The drawing should be studied in conjunction with the diagram of the entire ceiling shown on Plate V.

Ram Singh, del.

SCALE OF FEET

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY



Erected between 1565–1605 A.D. The stone dado round the bottom of the room is divided into eight oblong panels, each of which is enclosed by a stone border carved with the *Swástika*. Each panel is decorated with conventional carving, some of which is Chinese-like in touch and feeling. Different scenes are depicted on the panels; one shows a forest view with birds, lions, and other animals; another a garden; another palm-trees; and so on. Between the top of the dado and the cornice round the ceiling is a stone lattice 6 inches deep, which served the purpose of an *almirah* or open cupboard.

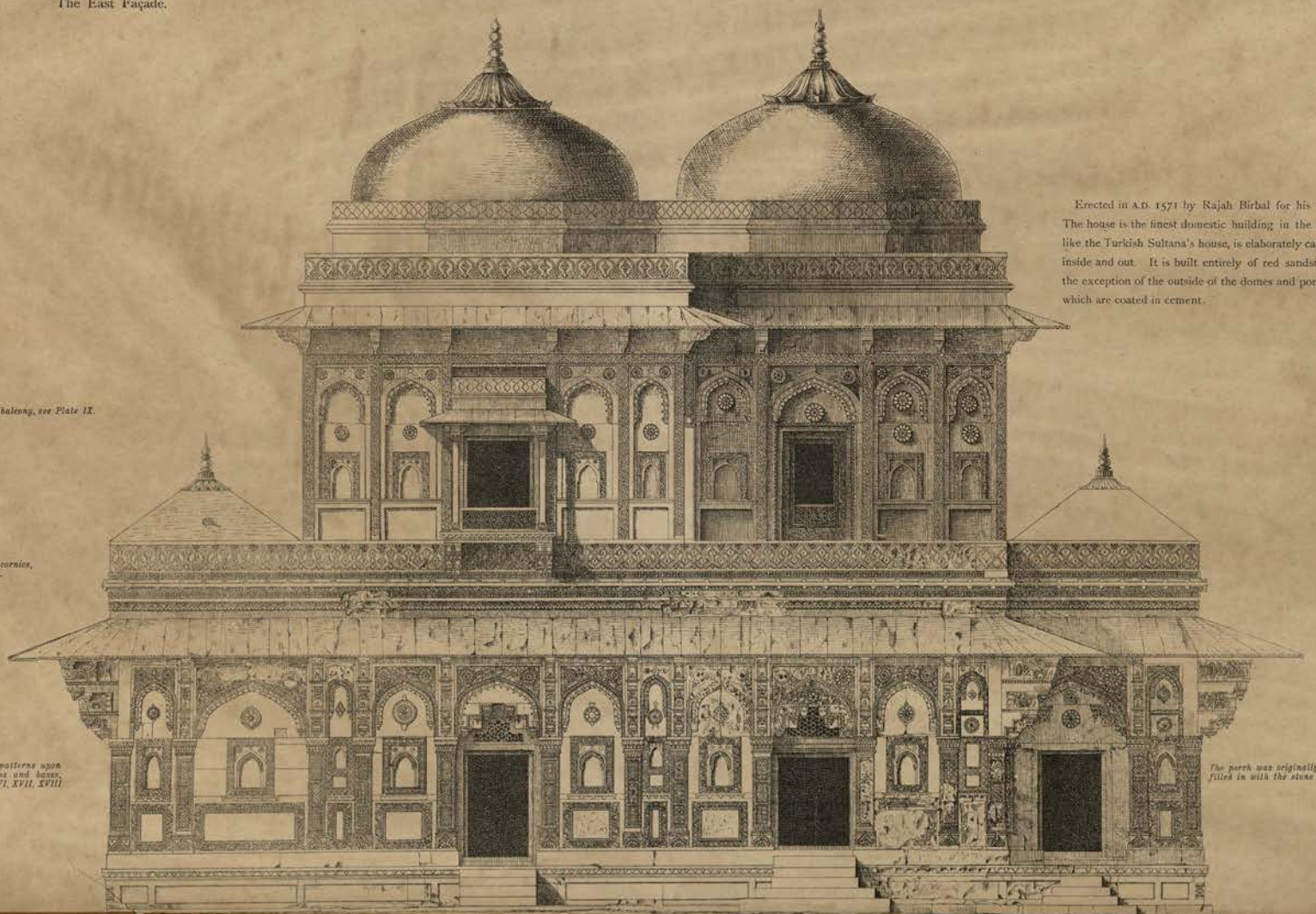
Section

SCALE OF FEET

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FATHPUR SIKRI. RAJAH BIRBAL'S HOUSE.

The East Façade.



Erected in A.D. 1571 by Rajah Birbal for his daughter. The house is the finest domestic building in the city, and, like the Turkish Sultana's house, is elaborately carved both inside and out. It is built entirely of red sandstone, with the exception of the outside of the domes and porch roofs, which are coated in cement.

For detail of balcony, see Plate IX.

For detail of cornice, see Plate X.

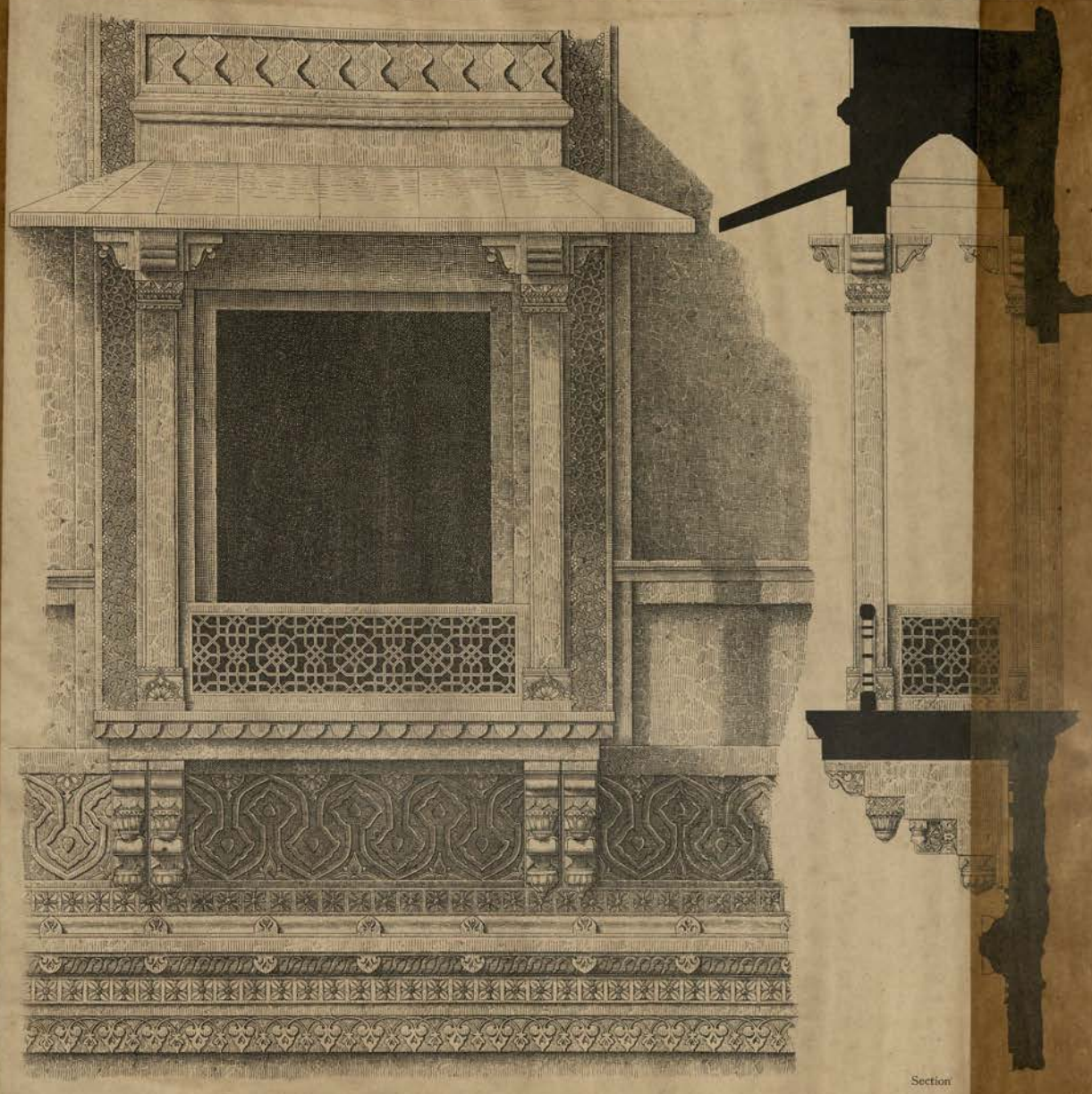
For details of patterns upon pilasters, caps and bases, see Plates XVI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

The porch was originally open, and has only been filled in with the stone screen during recent years.

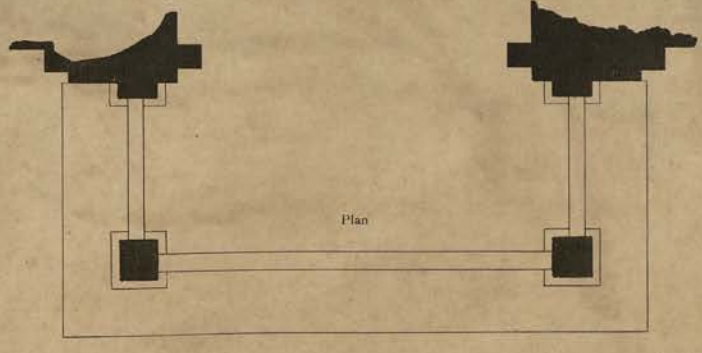
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Hathpur Sikri Rajah Birbal's House.

Detail of balcony on the East Façade.



Section



Plan

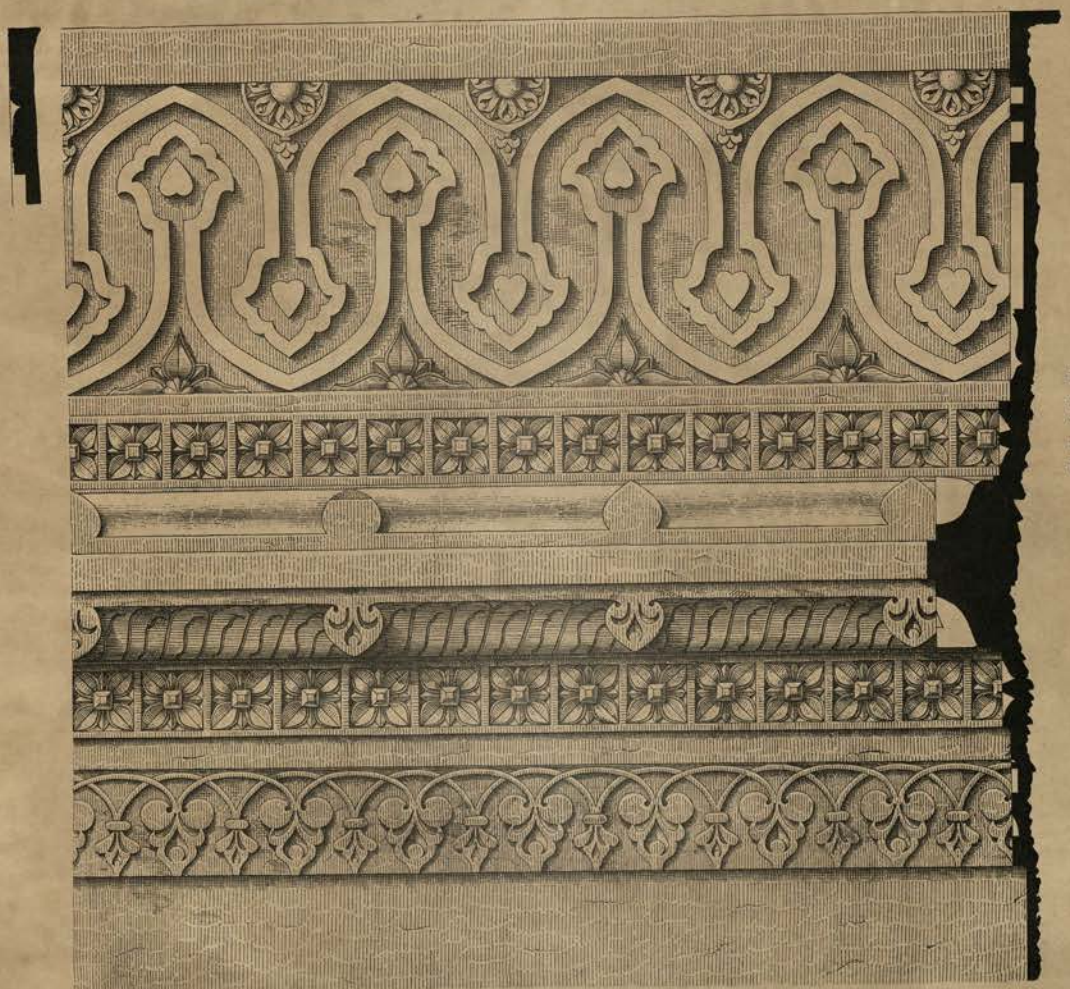
Erected A.D. 1571 by Rajah Birbal. The balconies project 3 feet from the face of the wall, and are supported on massive stone brackets tailed into the wall. The sides are partially filled in with open stone trellis balustrades, and a deep dripstone along the top affords protection, to an extent, from the sun and rain.

Scale 1 = 1 FEET

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fathpur Sikri. Rajah Birbal's House.

Detail of the lower parapet (see Plate VIII).



Erected A.D. 1571 by Rajah Birbal. The parapet continues right round the house on a level with the first floor, and cuts the facade into two main portions. Like the rest of the building, it is in red sandstone.

Sohun Lal, del.

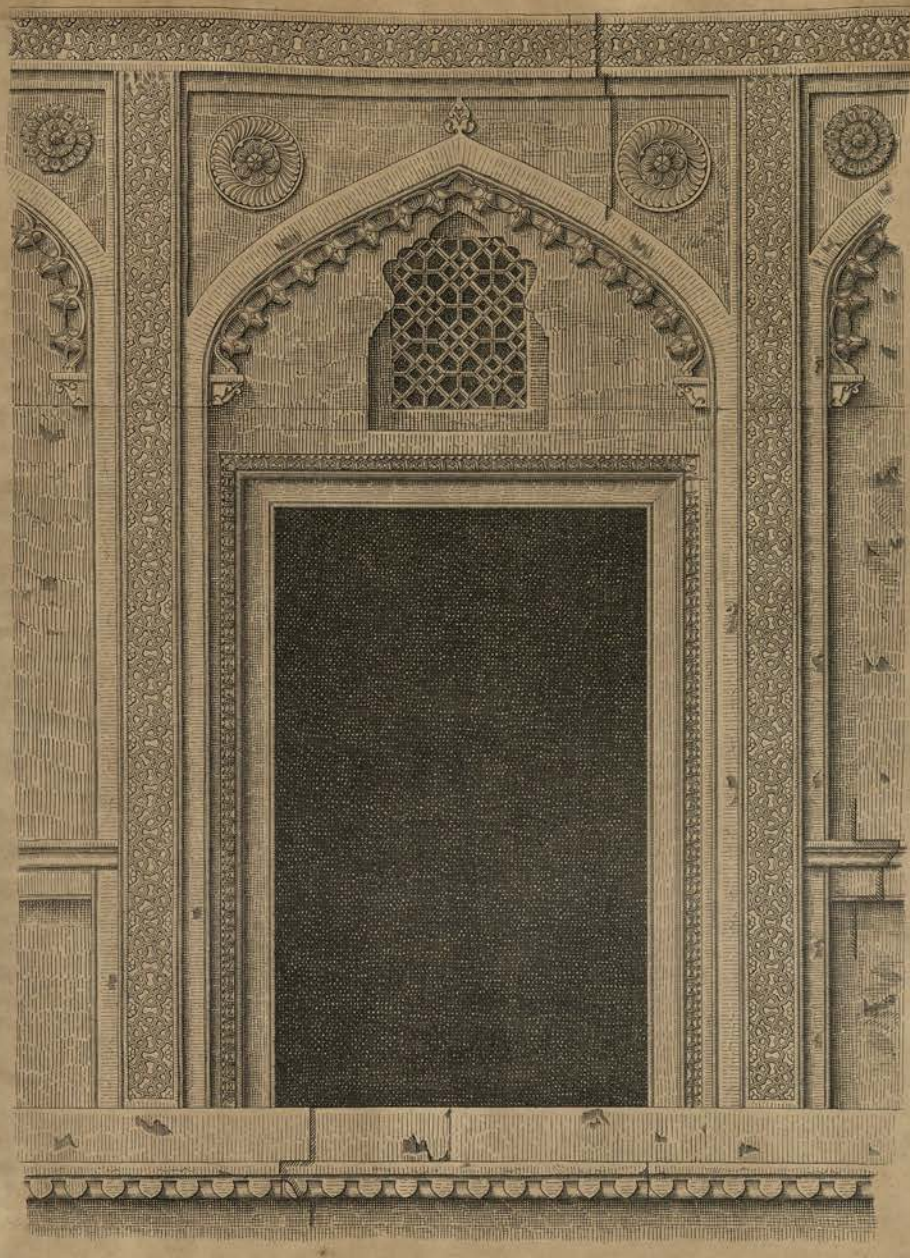
12 9 6 3 1 2 Feet

SCALE OF FEET.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

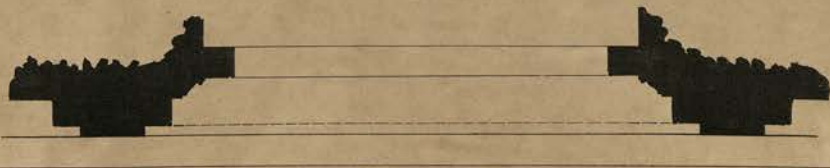
Fathpur Sikri. Rajah Birbal's House.

Elevation of west exterior door, south east upper floor room.



Section

Erected A.D. 1571 by Rajah Birbal. The entire doorway is in red sandstone, and the architraves are moulded and prettily carved with leaves. The tympanum between the arch and the lintel is pierced with a fanlight filled in with *jali* tracery, the design of which is shown on the section.

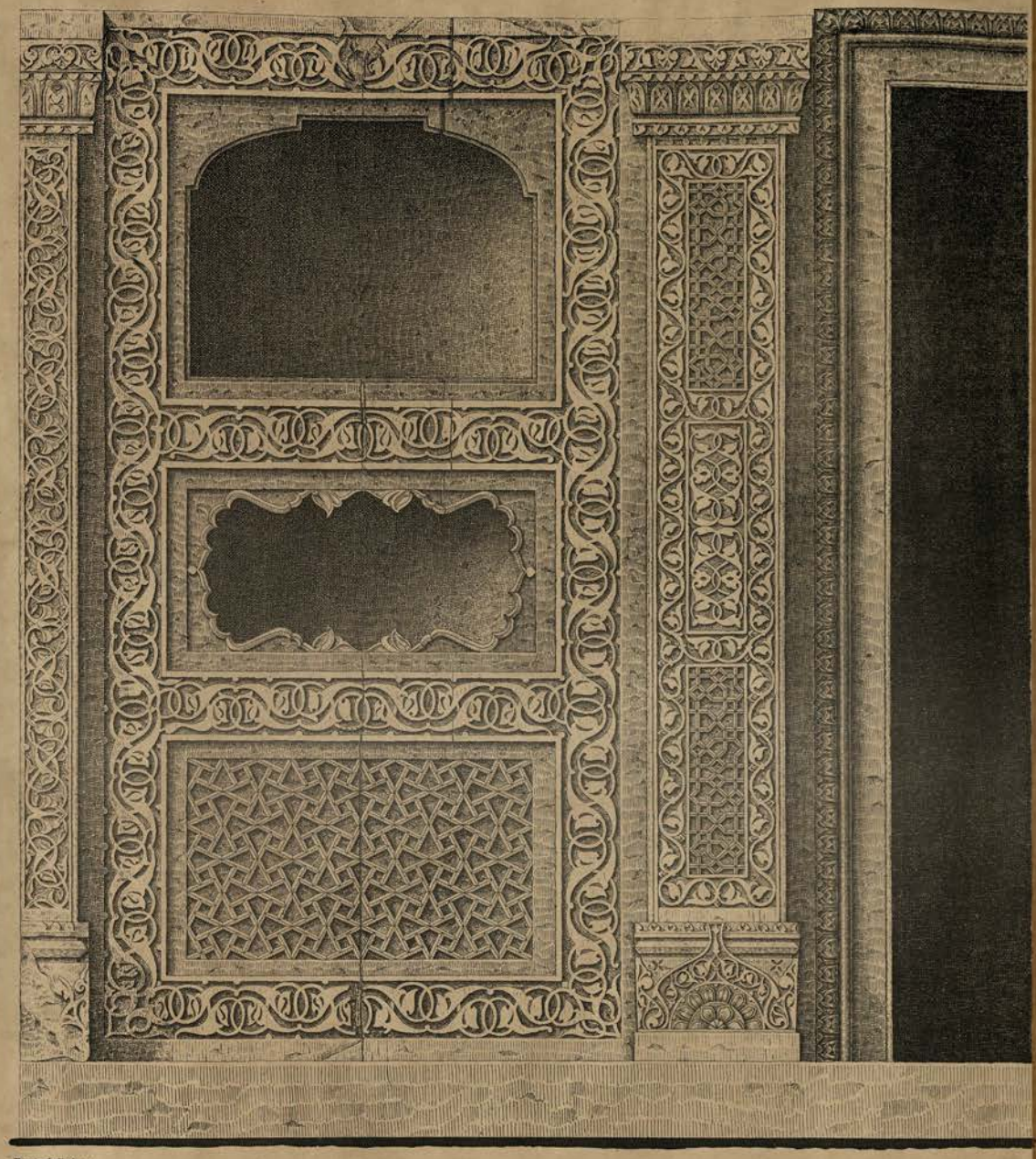


Plan

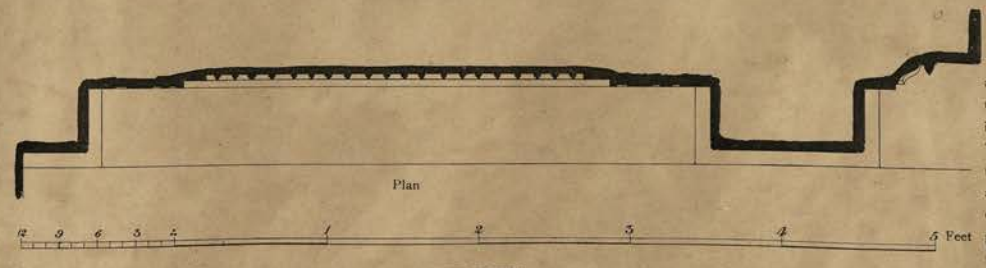
SCALE OF FEET

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Panelling and carving upon walls, south-east upper floor rooms.



Fasul-ul-din
Ram Pratap } del.



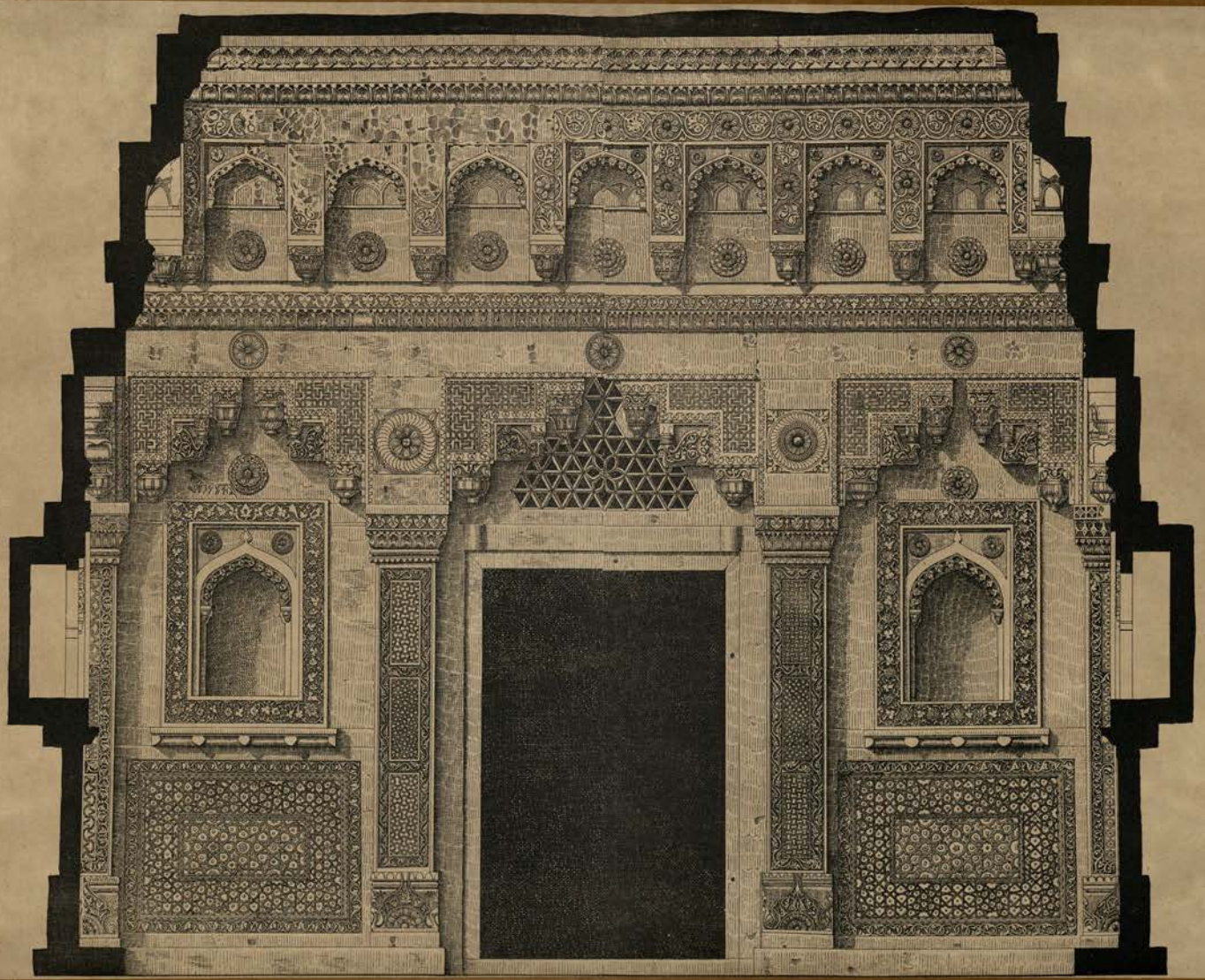
SCALE OF FEET

Erected A.D. 157[illegible] by Rajah Birbal.
Like the lower, the walls of the upper
rooms are "wainscotted" in red sand-
stone. The lower portion of the walls
cotting is solid, and is panelled
an uncommon geometrical
upper is pierced by a re
in depth, divided
The front o
recesses
a conti
elabo
geo
ro
th

LIBRARY OF THE

FATTEPUR SIKRI. RAJAH BIRBAL'S HOUSE. Interior elevation of the south-east ground-floor room.

PLATE XIII.



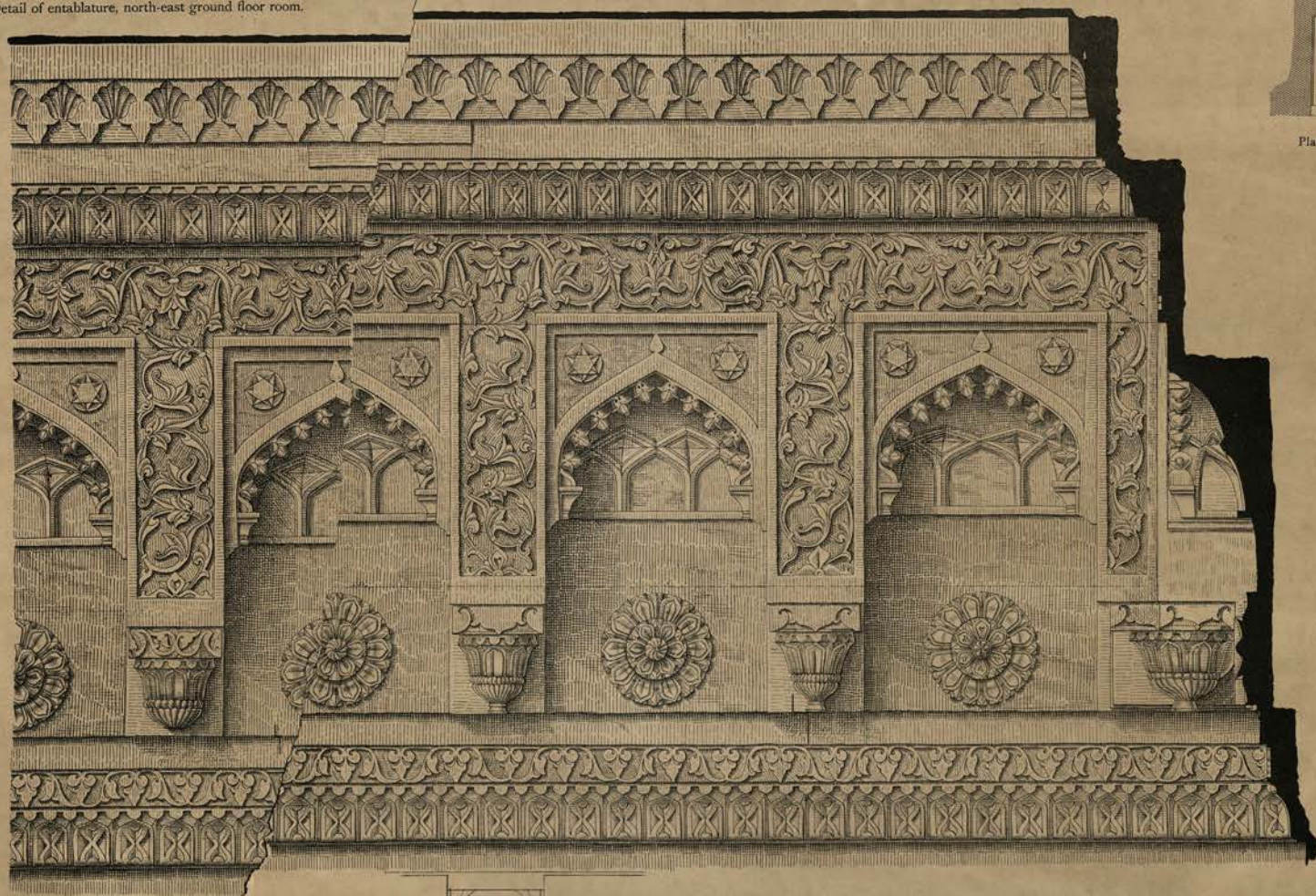
SCALE OF FEET

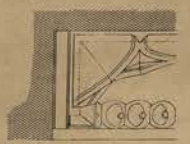
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

Fathpur Sikri. Rajah Birbal's House.

Detail of entablature, north-east ground floor room.





Plan of Pendentive

Section through Pendentive

Plan of Buttress

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Feet

SCALE OF FEET

Erected A.D. 1571 by Rajah Birbal. The rooms on the ground floor measure some 15 ft. square, and the stone ceilings (Plate XX) covering them are carried on a bold cornice, supported on the exquisite frieze shown on the diagram, which is wrought, like the rest of the building, in red sandstone. The design speaks for itself. The carving upon the cornice, buttresses and pendentives is beautifully executed. The illustration should be read along with Plate XIII.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

...OGIC OF ...IAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAW... ...CGS.

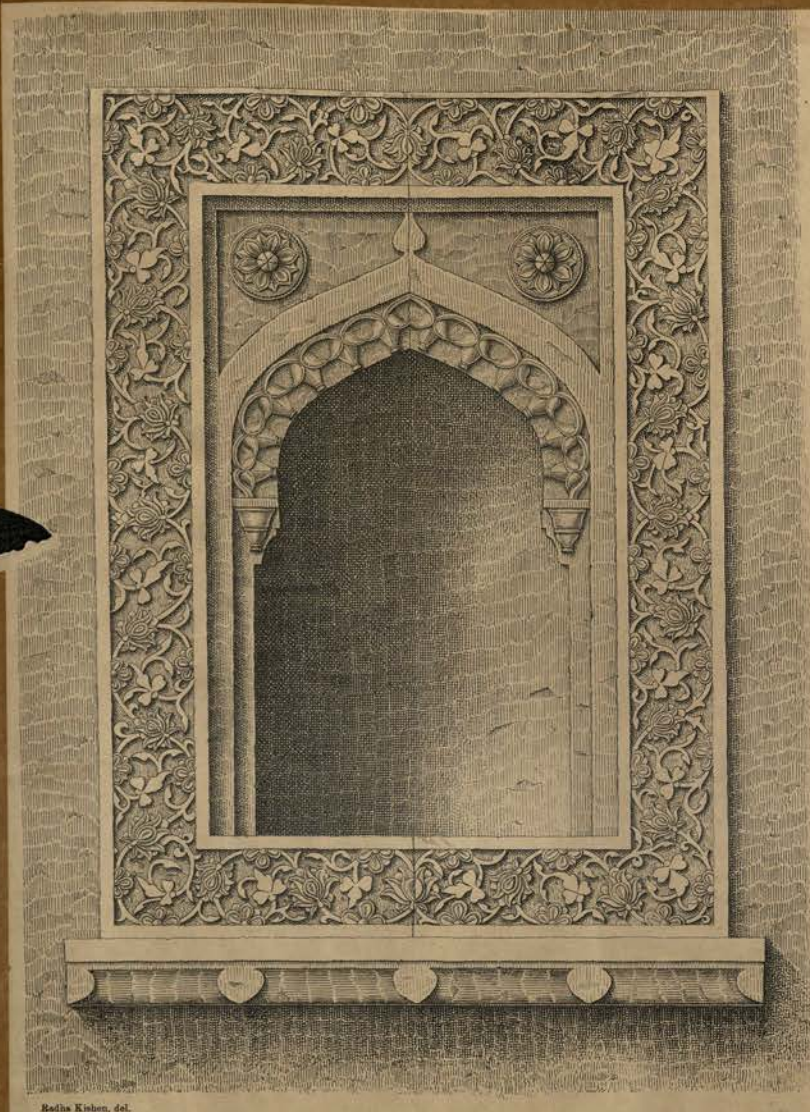
EDMUND M. ...

...ARCHITECTURAL SECTION ...

...LONDON: ...

Fathpur Sikri. Rajah Birbal's House.

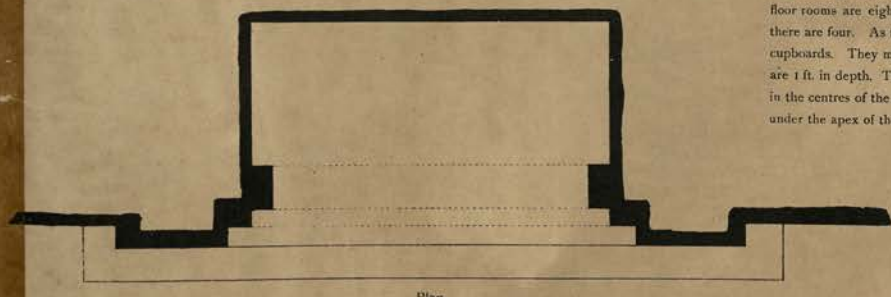
Detail of wall recesses, south-east ground floor room.



Radha Kishen, del.

Section

Erected by Rajah Birbal A.D. 1571. In the walls of each of the ground-floor rooms are eight niches, one on each side of the doorways, of which there are four. As furniture was scantily used, they served the purposes of cupboards. They measure 3 ft. 9 in. in height and 2 ft. 9 in. in breadth, and are 1 ft. in depth. The carving upon the framing round the arched openings in the centres of the niches is varied, and in one instance birds are sculptured under the apex of the arch.



Plan

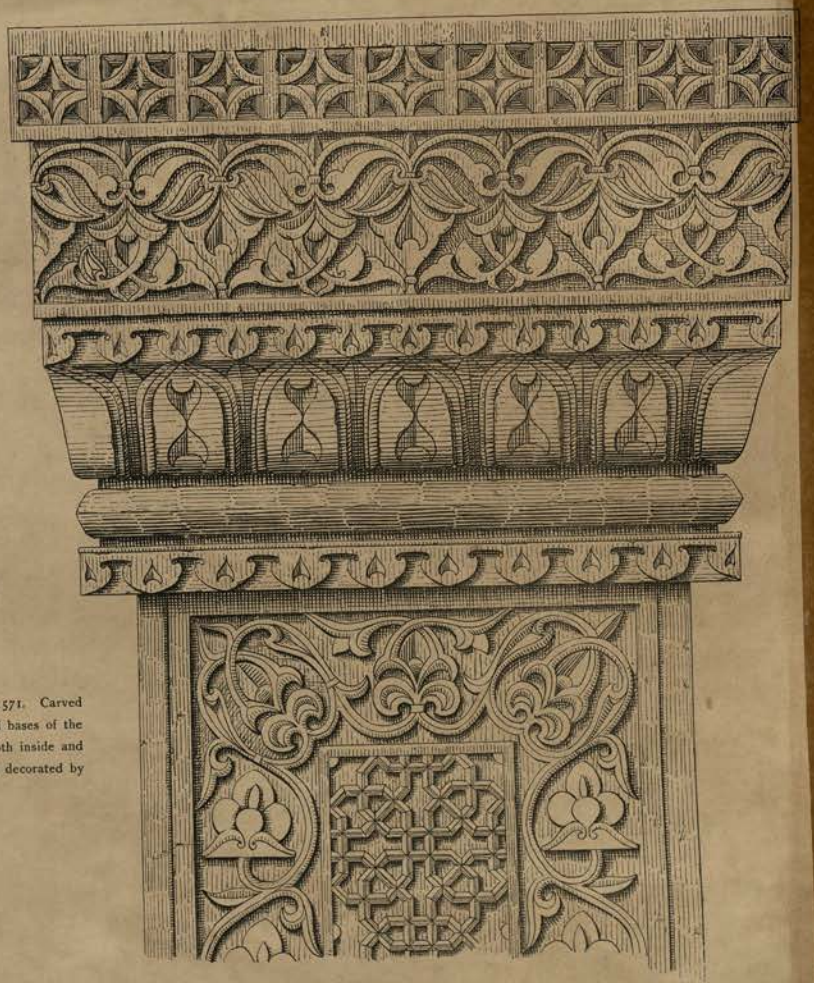
SCALE OF FEET

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Fathpur Sikri. Rajah Birbal's House.

Details of capitals of pilasters.



Erected by Rajah Birbal A.D. 1571. Carved in red sandstone. The caps and bases of the pilasters throughout the house, both inside and out, are more or less elaborately decorated by carving.

Fazul-ud-din H. del.

1 Foot

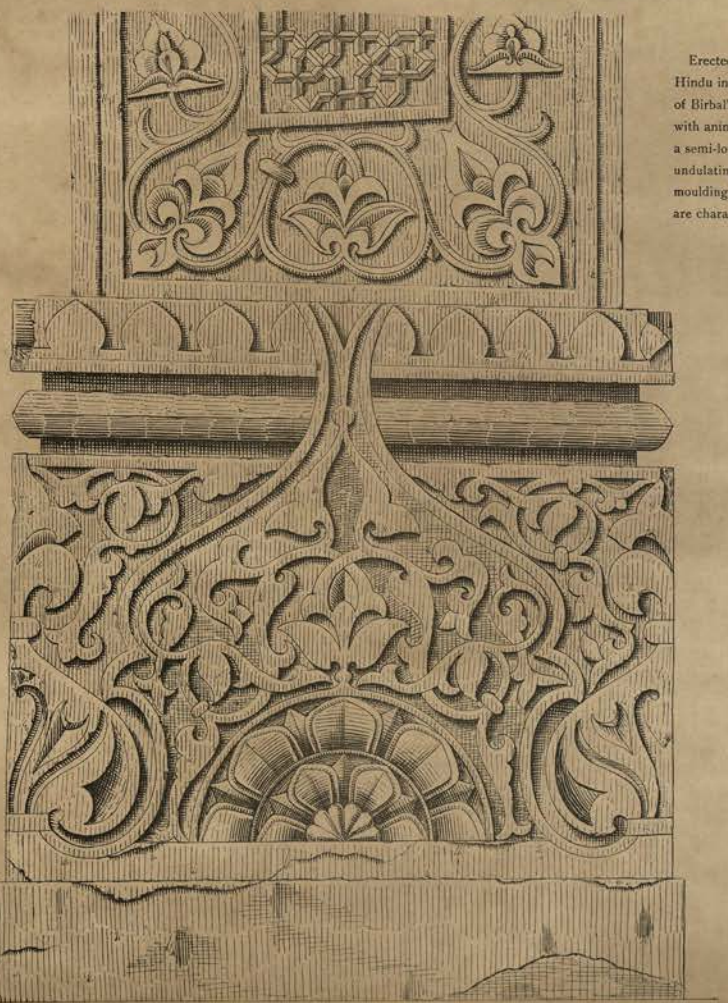
SCALE OF FEET

FOLIO OF
INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fathpur Sikri. Rajah Birbal's House.

Details of bases of pilasters.



Erected by Rajah Birbal A.D. 1571. A strong Hindu influence is traceable throughout the design of Birbal's house. Some of the doorways are carved with animals, birds, &c., and upon most of the bases a semi-lotus rosette is sculptured, surrounded by an undulating band of raised ornamentation. The mouldings upon the top of the bases are crude, and are characteristic of early Moghul work.

Feet.

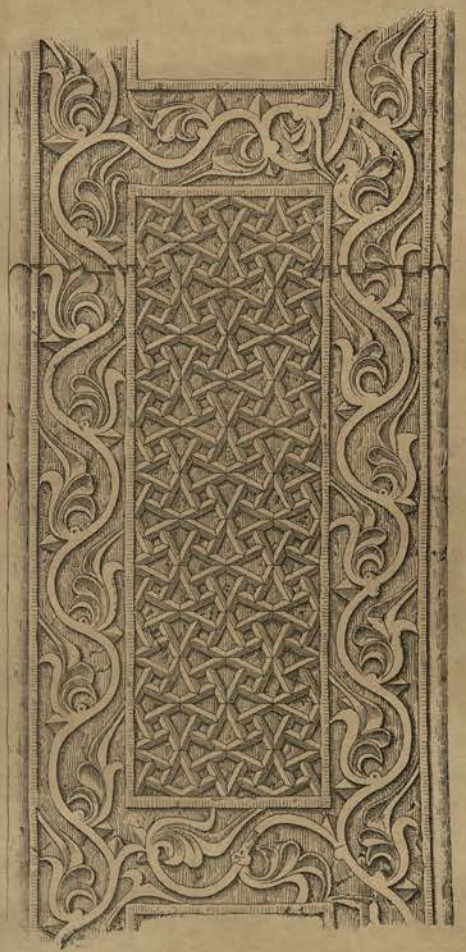
SCALE OF FEET

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fathpur Sikri. Rajah Birbal's House.

Details of carved panels upon the pilasters.



SCALE OF FEET

12 9 6 3 0 1 Foot

Erected by Rajah Birbal A.D. 1571. The illustration represents some of the carved panels upon the pilasters (see Plate XIII). There are three panels upon each pilaster, enclosed by carved floral borders. The designs of the panels vary considerably, but the upper and lower panels generally assimilate. All are in red sandstone.

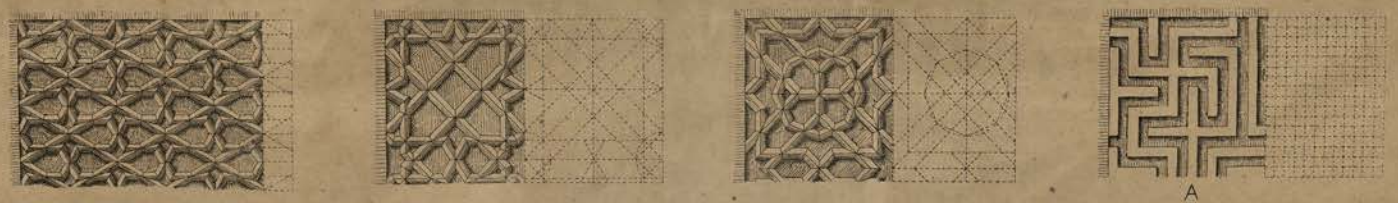
PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

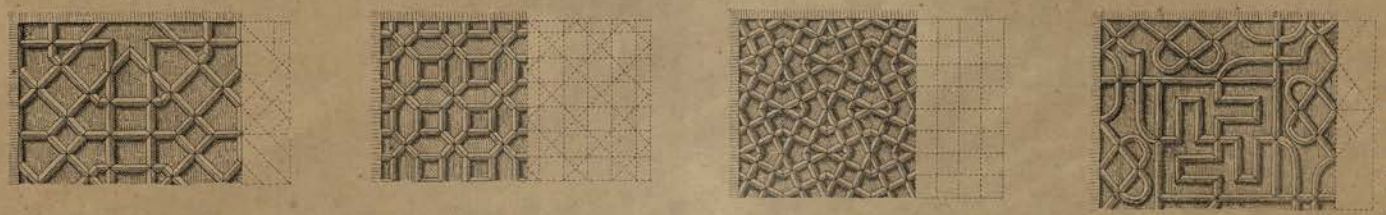
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

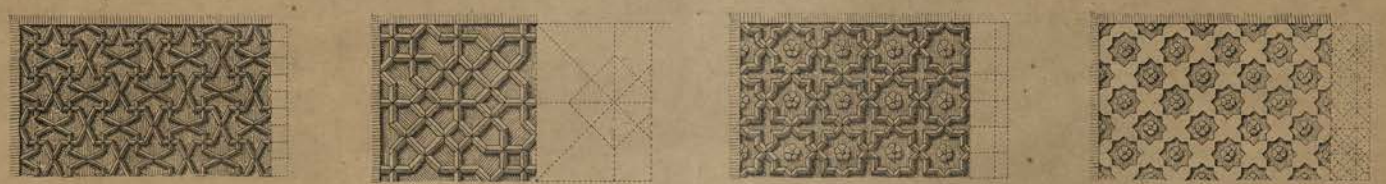
Fathpur Sikri. Rajah Birbal's House.

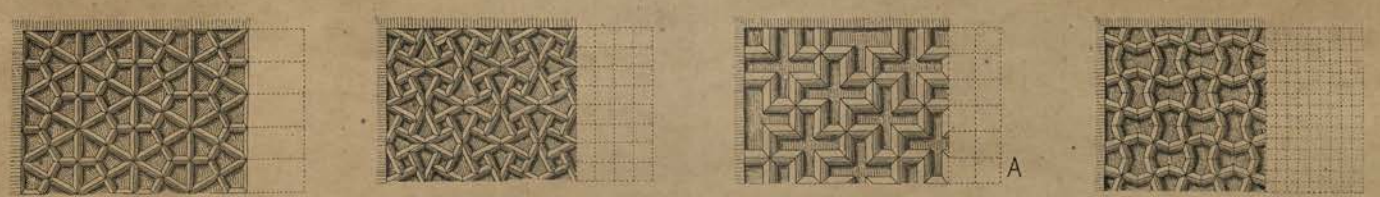
Details of carved panels upon the pilasters.

PLATE XIX.*









Erected by Rajah Birbal A.D. 1571. The illustration shows how numerous and varied the patterns upon the pilasters are. They consist chiefly of geometrical tracery; many are very intricate, and are traceable to Persian and Arabian examples. The patterns marked A A are carved with the *swastika* or cross, a symbol of great antiquity, and found in the rock-cut temples of Western India, as the *fylfot* in Europe and elsewhere.

SCALE OF FEET

...POLIO CE...
...IAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

...RELEASED BY THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA, WITH PERMISSION AND GOOD WILL
AND PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE CALCUTTA CENTRAL SCHOOL PRESS, 1888-89

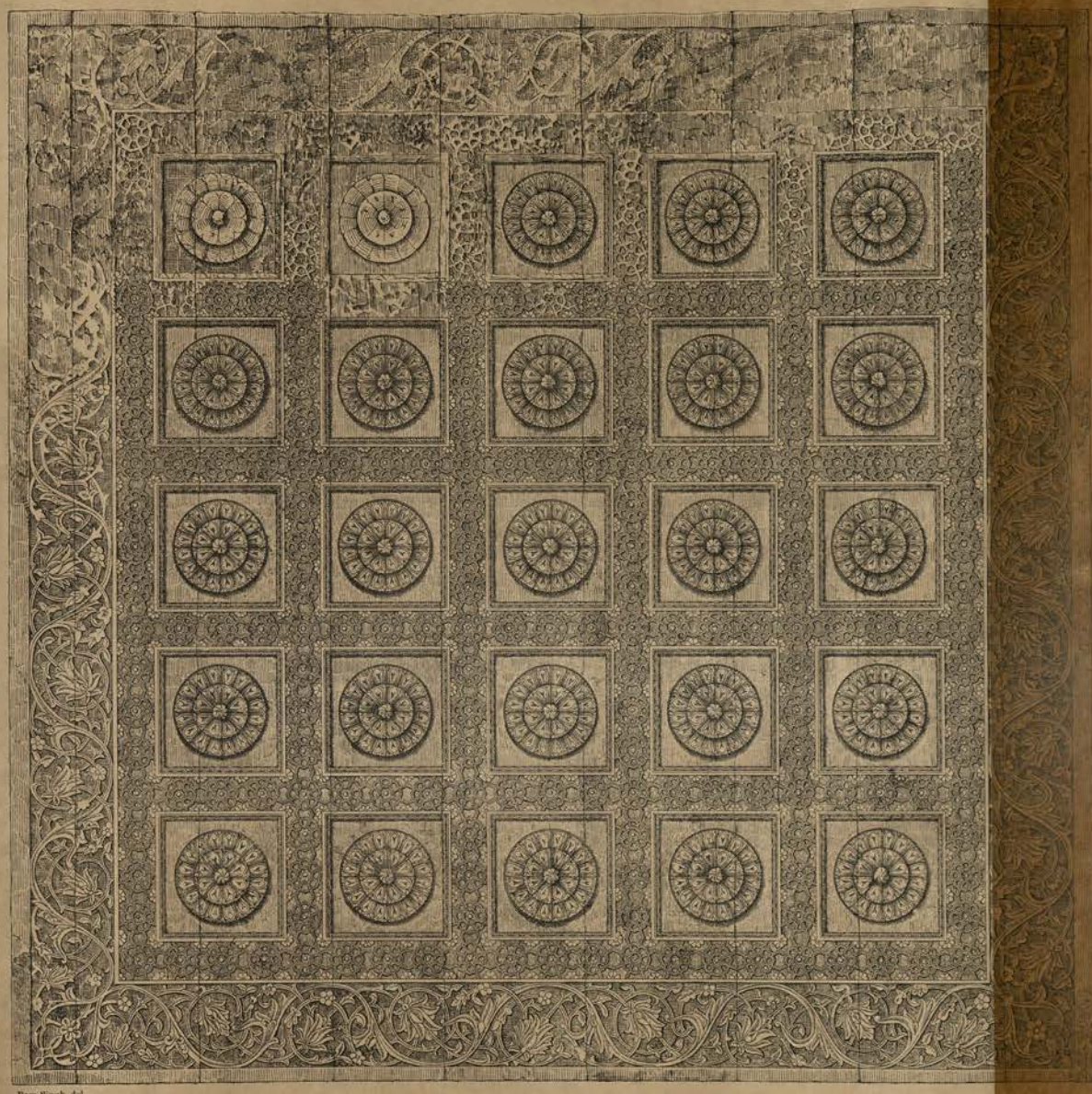
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Edwin W...
Architectural Surveyor...
1887

Fathpur Sikri Rajah Birbal's House

Carved stone ceiling, north-west ground floor room.

Erected by Rajah Birbal A.D. 1571. The ceiling is in red sandstone and is made up of nine monoliths, extending from wall to wall, a distance of 16 ft., varying from 1 ft. 3 in. to 2 ft. 1 in. in thickness. They are joined at intervals by iron cramps, and the ends rest on a cornice, shown in Plate XIV.



Ram Singh, del.

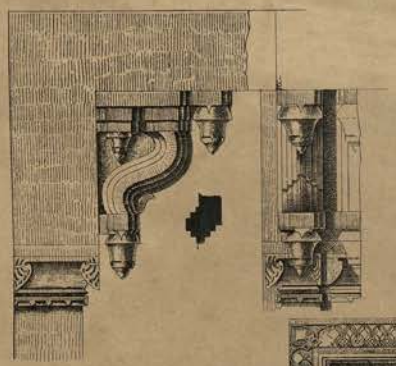
Section through Patera

SCALE OF FEET

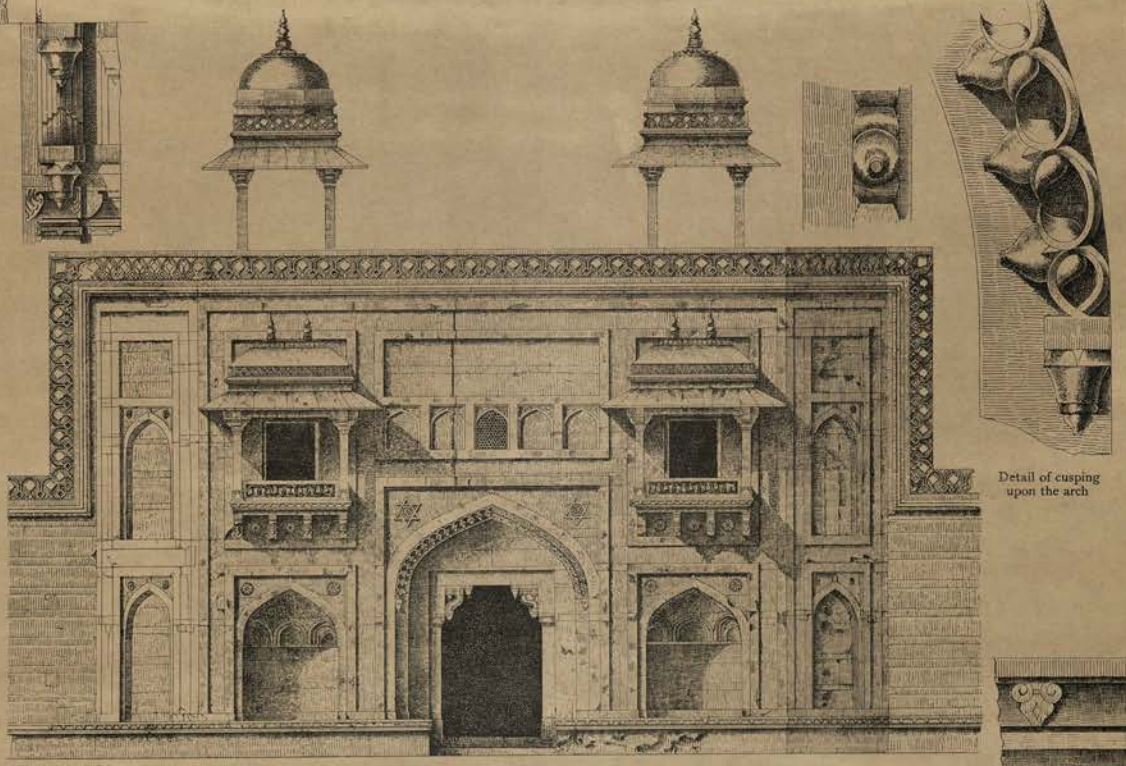
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Hathpur Sikri. Jodh Bai's Palace.

Elevation of the main entrance.



Front and side elevation of the bracket above the entrance



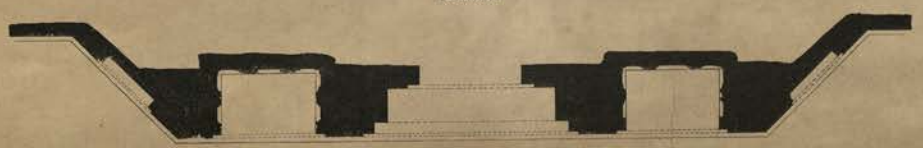
Elevation.

Fazal-ud-din T. del.

Detail of cusping upon the arch

Patera

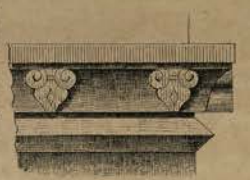
Panel



Plan.

Feet

SCALE OF FEET.



Detail of plinth

Built in red sandstone, and erected about 1565 A.D. This plate should be read along with Plate XXII, which shows the details of the balconies. The palace is about the oldest in the city, and the plainness of its architecture shows the earliness of the work. On each side of the door were seats for the attendants.

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

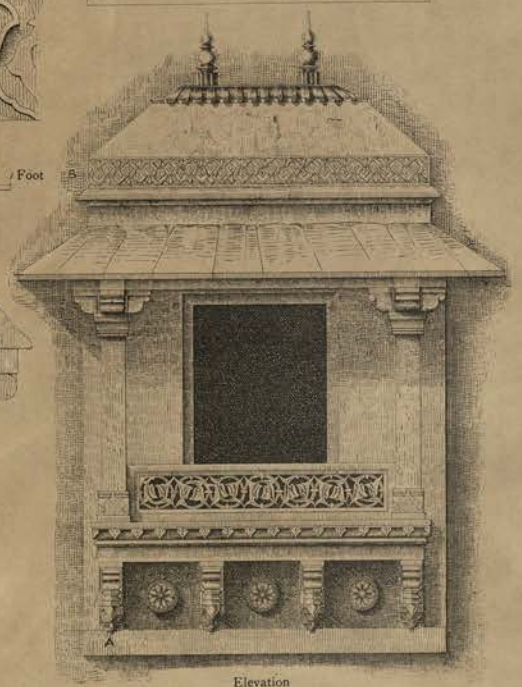
Fathpur Sikri. Jodh Bai's Palace.

PLATE XXII.

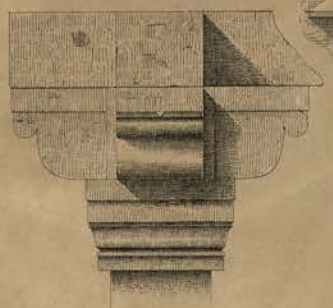
Details of the balconies over the main entrance. (See Plate XXI.)

Plan of balcony

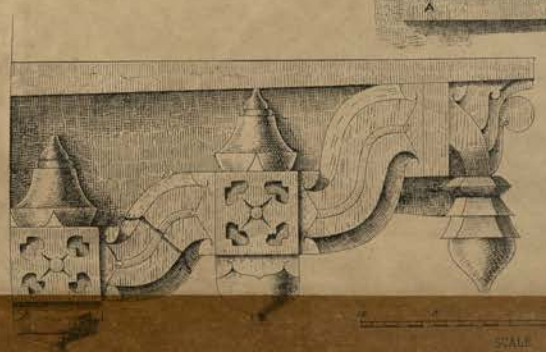
Detail of parapet, B



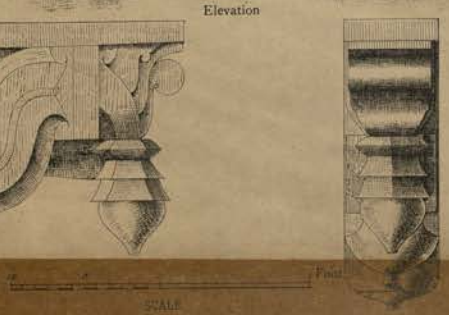
Elevation



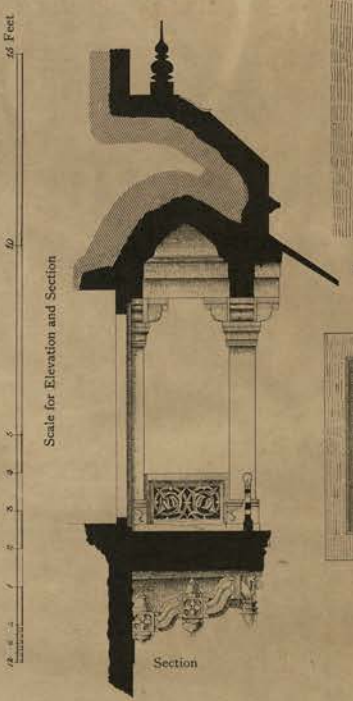
Detail of capitals



Front and side elevation of bracket, A.

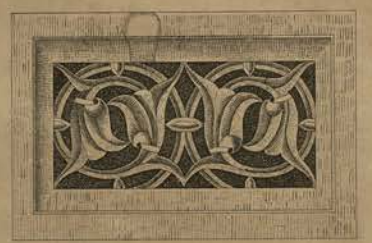


Plan of bracket



Section

Raised carving upon the spandrils over the entrance



Balustrade around the balcony

Section and elevation of patera

Built in red sandstone and erected about A.D. 1565. The stone brackets supporting the balcony are of one piece of stone, and are well tailed into the wall. The balustrades are also of one piece of stone, as is the floor on which they rest. The drip-stone is caught on a wall plate, supported on brackets. The roof, with the exception of the finials and ridge, is of cement.

14730

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

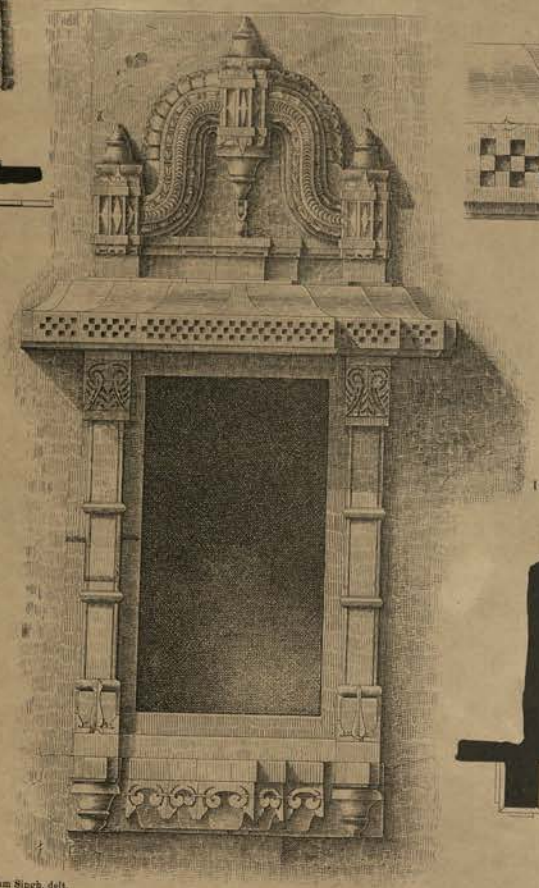
Fathpur Sikri. Jodh Bai's Palace.

PLATE XXIII.

Inches 0 1 2

SCALE

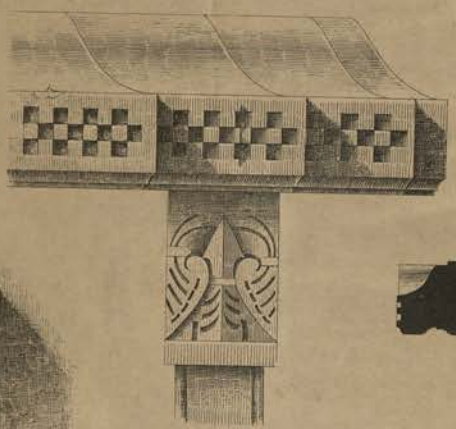
Detail of pediment



Ram Singh, delt.

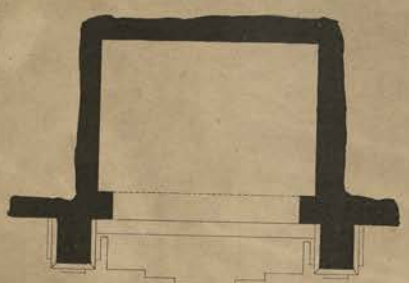
Elevation

Detail of capital

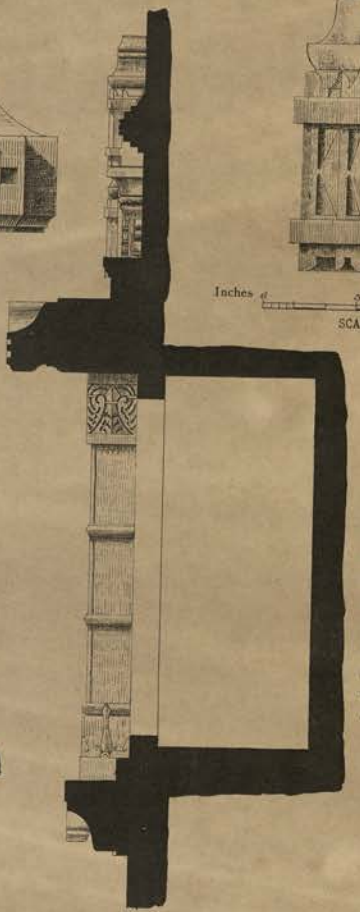


Inches 0 1 2

SCALE



Plan



Section

Detail of dies upon corners of pediment

Inches 0 1 2

SCALE

Built in red sandstone, about the year A.D. 1570. The niche was probably used for a statue of a Hindû deity, as the palace was built for Akbar's Hindû wife. Throughout the design a strong Hindû influence is noticeable—more so than in any other building of Fathpur Sikri. Carved upon the pediment we see the bell and chain, and on the cornice the square chequerings. These ornaments are commonly met with in 12th century Hindû architecture.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Feet

SCALE OF FEET

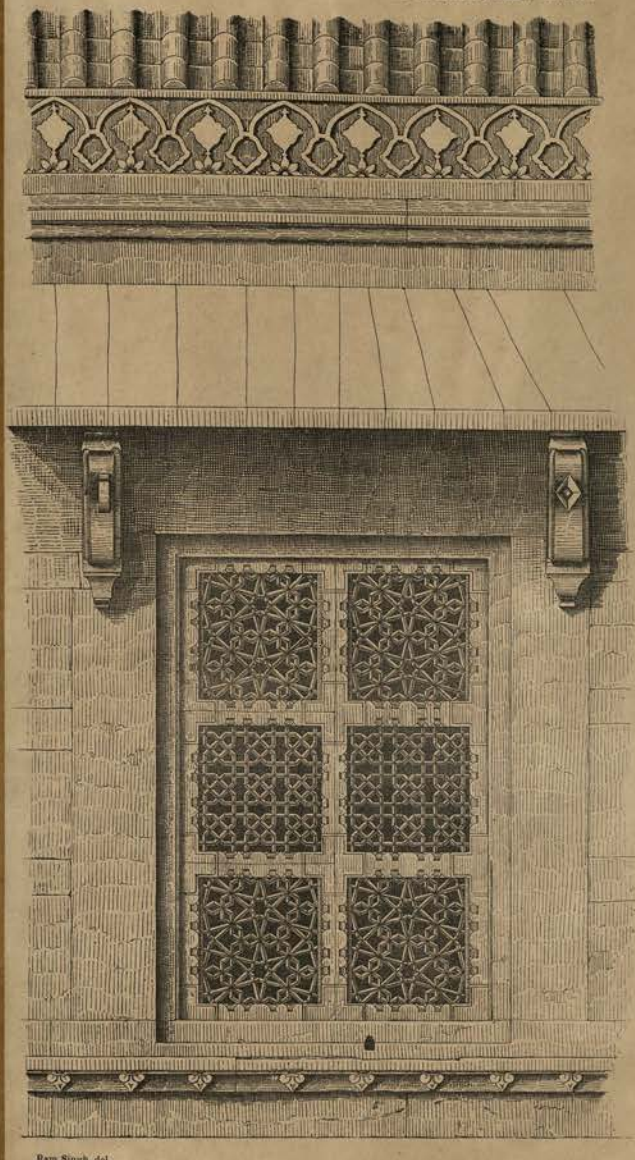
PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

Fathpur Sikri. Jodh Bai's Palace.

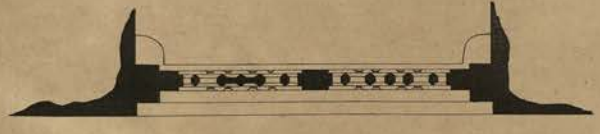
Details of *jali* windows.

Built in red sandstone, about 1565 A.D. Glazed windows were not used in early Moghul architecture, but in place of these *jali*, or stone lattices, were employed. The perforations were not very big, but were sufficiently large to admit of light and fresh air. They were generally protected from the rain and sun by deep eaves or drips, supported on stone wall-plates carried on curiously shaped brackets.

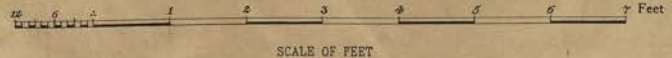


Ram Singh, del.

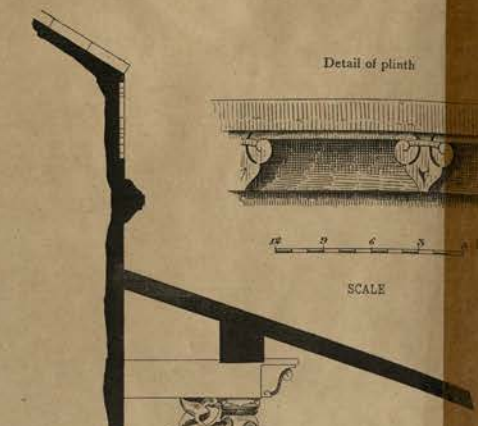
Elevation



Plan



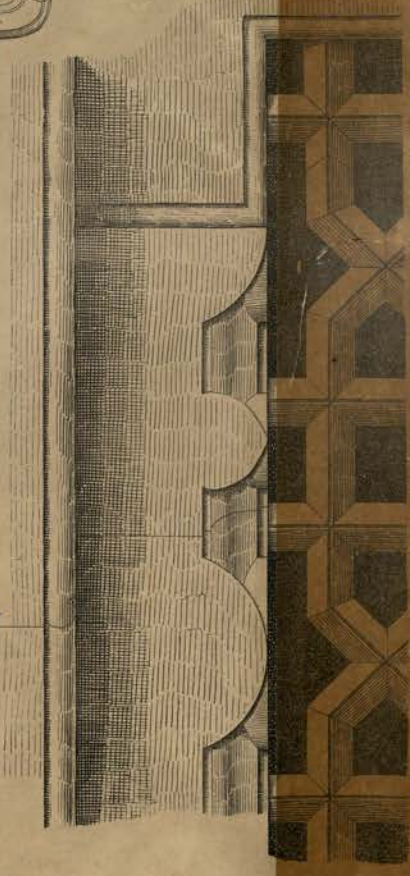
SCALE OF FEET



Section

Detail of plinth

SCALE



Detail of window jamb

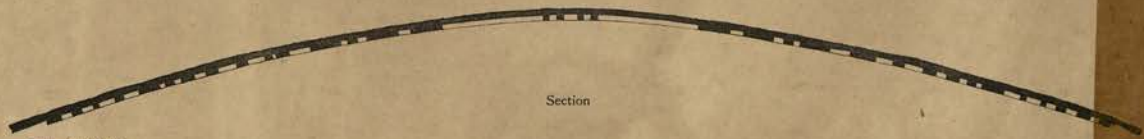
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY * LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE *

Fathpur Sikri. Jodh Bai's Palace.

PLATE XXV.

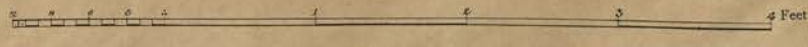
Medallions under the domes.

Built about the year A.D. 1565. The medallions are 7 feet 3 inches in diameter, and are of stucco. The designs savour a good deal of Moorish work. The style of ornamentation is frequently met with at Fathpur Sikri. The designs were first sketched on the finished face of the plaster, and then carefully cut with sharp instruments.



Section

Bhairav Bakhsh, del.

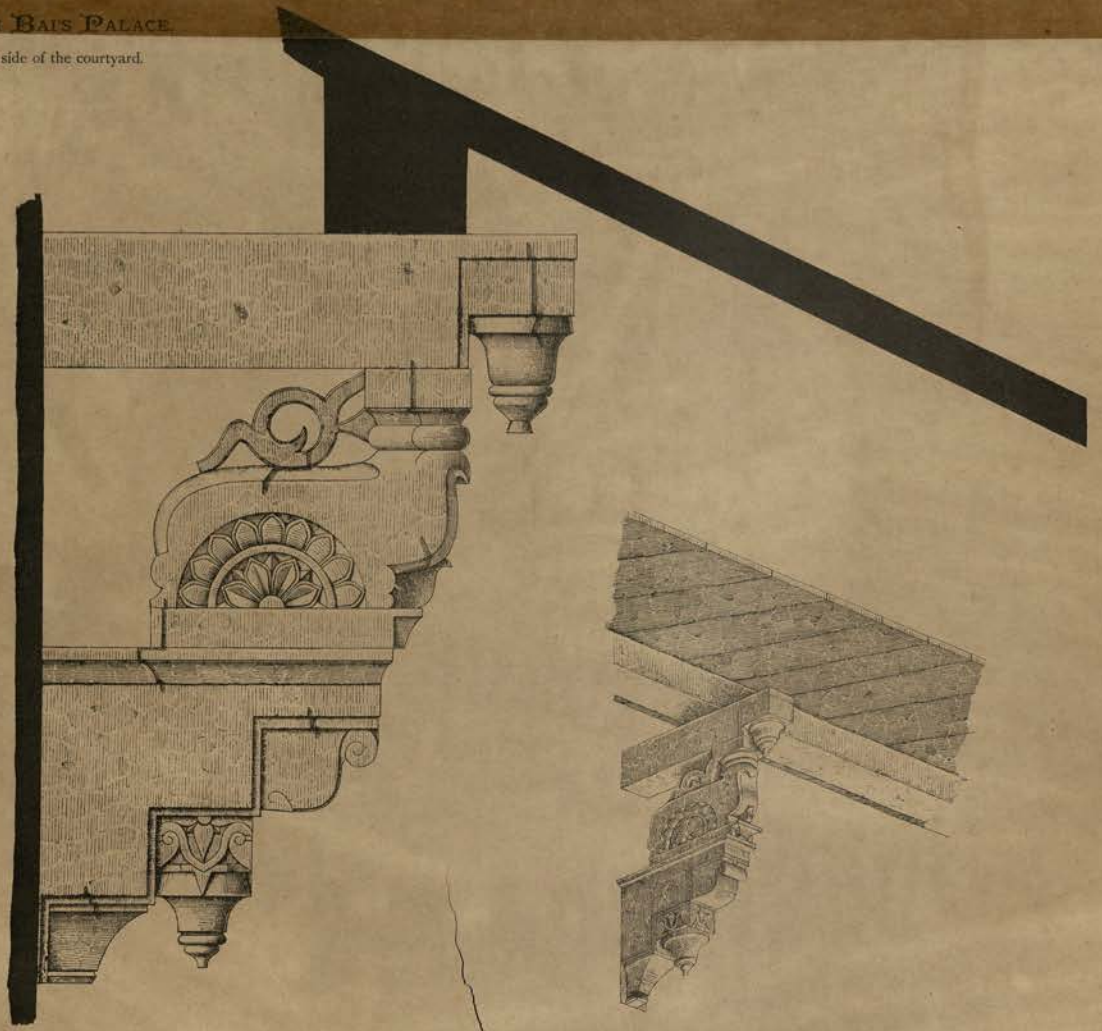


SCALE OF FEET

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Fatehpur Sikri. Jodh Bai's Palace.

* Details of drip stone, south-east side of the courtyard.



Side elevation

Perspective view

Front elevation

Erected about 1565 A.D. The brackets are in red sandstone and support the eaves running round the courtyard of the palace. They are in three pieces of stone. The eaves are notched on to the wall-plate shown in section over the top of the bracket. They are formed of slabs of stone some 6 feet in length by 2½ inches in thickness, varying from 9 inches to 1 foot in width.

SCALE OF FEET

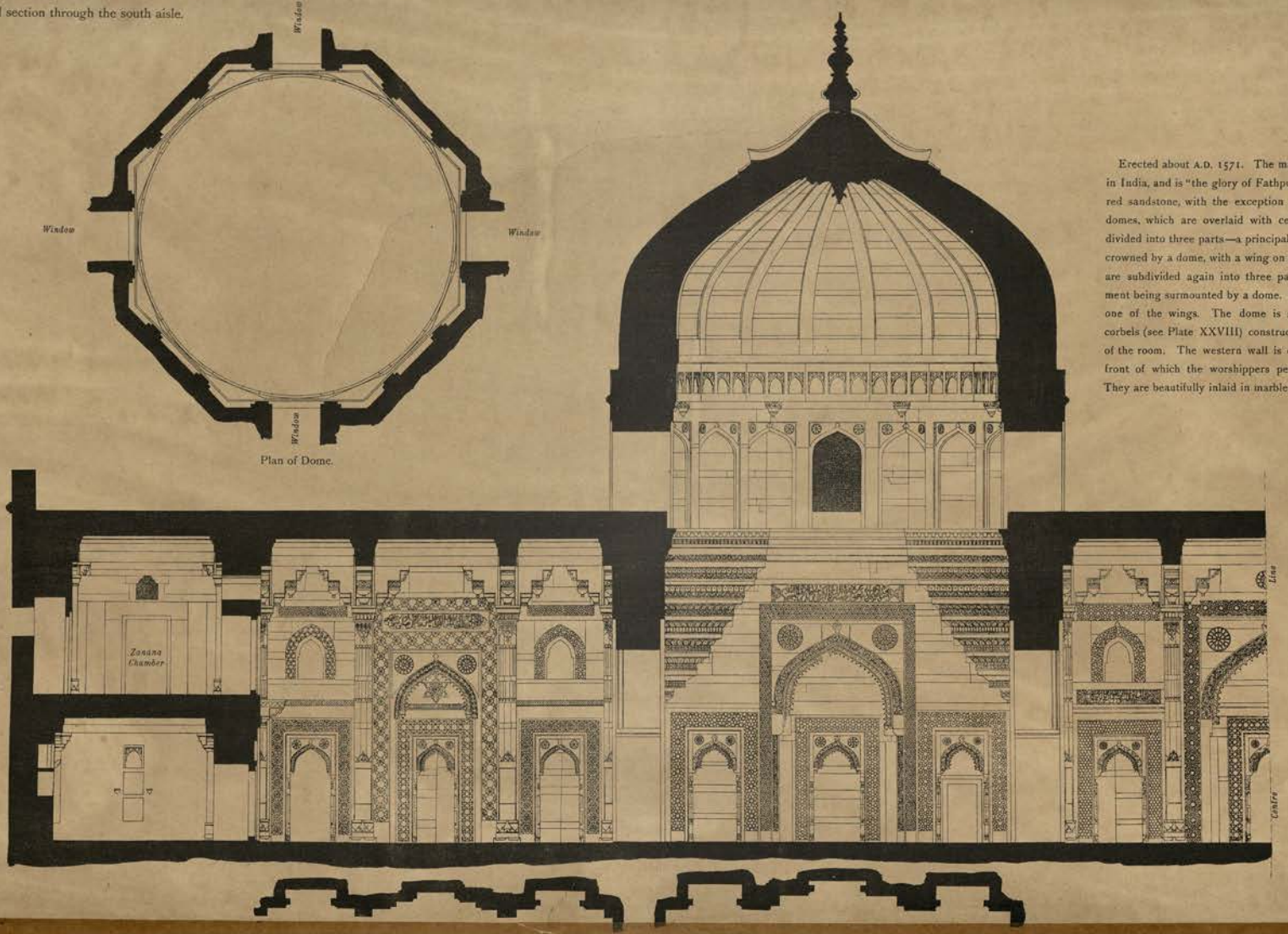
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fathpur Sikri. The Jami' Masjid.

PLATE

Longitudinal section through the south aisle.

Plan of Dome.



Erected about A.D. 1571. The masjid is one of the finest in India, and is "the glory of Fathpur Sikri." It is built of red sandstone, with the exception of the outside of the domes, which are overlaid with cement. The masjid is divided into three parts—a principal chamber in the centre, crowned by a dome, with a wing on each side. The wings are subdivided again into three parts, the central apartment being surmounted by a dome. The illustration shows one of the wings. The dome is supported on splendid corbels (see Plate XXVIII) constructed across the angles of the room. The western wall is cut up by *mihrābs*, in front of which the worshippers perform their devotions. They are beautifully inlaid in marble and tiles.

SCALE OF FEET

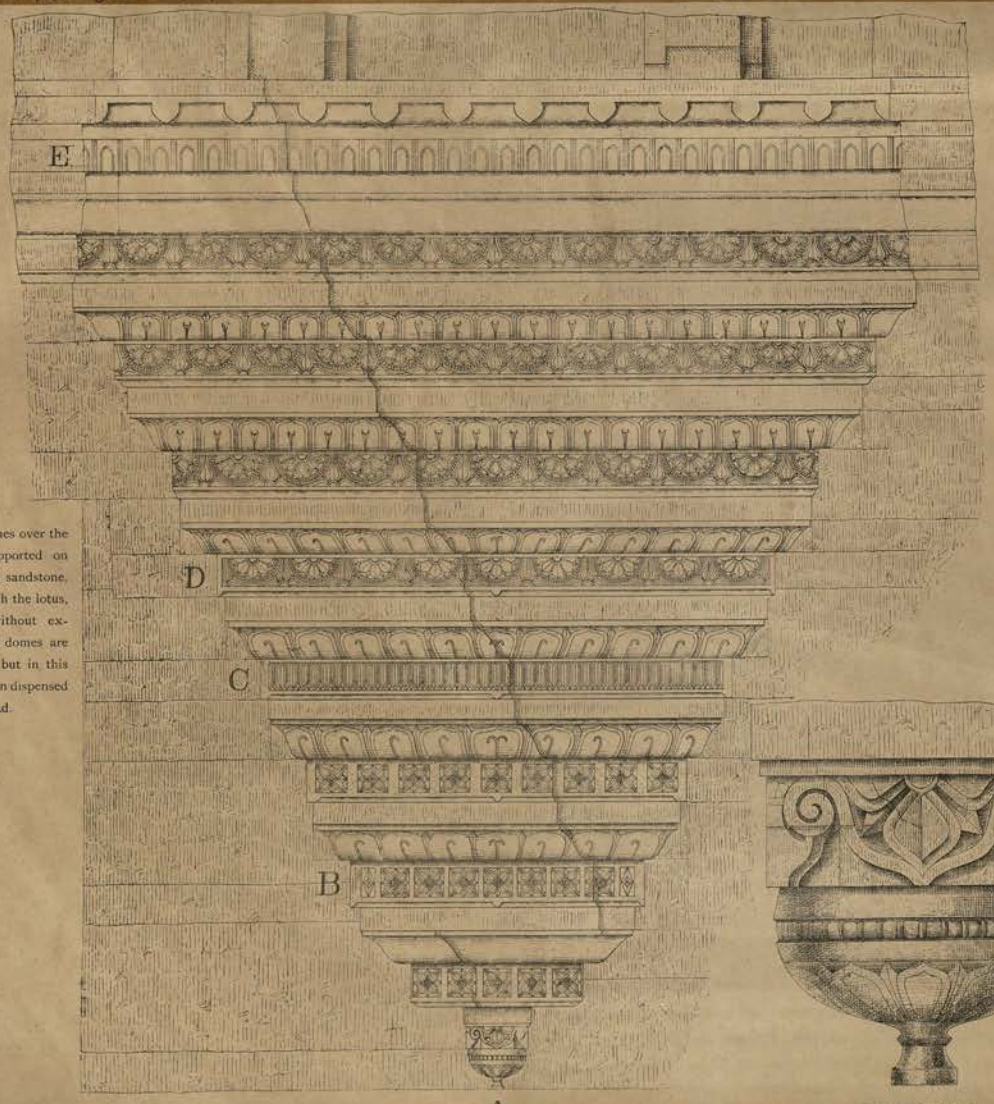
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

EDMD. W. SMITH,
Archæological Survey N.W.P. and Oudh.
1901.

Fathpur Sikri. The Jami' Masjid

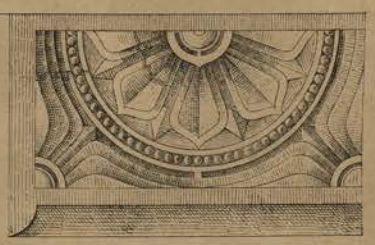
Detail of carved stone corbels supporting the domes over the chapels in the aisles.

PLATE

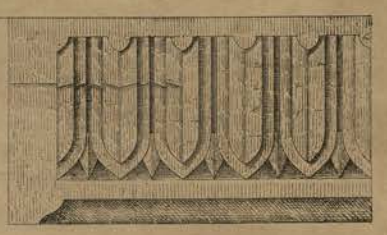


Erected A.D. 1571. The domes over the chapels in the aisles are supported on handsome stone corbels, in red sandstone. They are beautifully carved with the lotus, water-leaves, &c. Almost without exception, all the early Moghul domes are carried on arched pendentives, but in this instance the pendentive has been dispensed with, and the corbel used instead.

Detail of band E

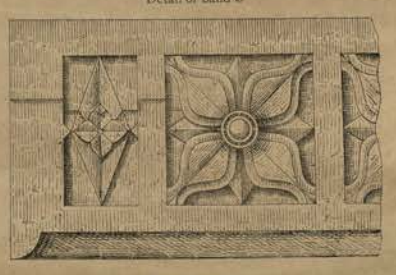


Detail of band D



Detail of band C

Detail of pendant A



Detail of band B

SCALE OF FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Feet

SCALE

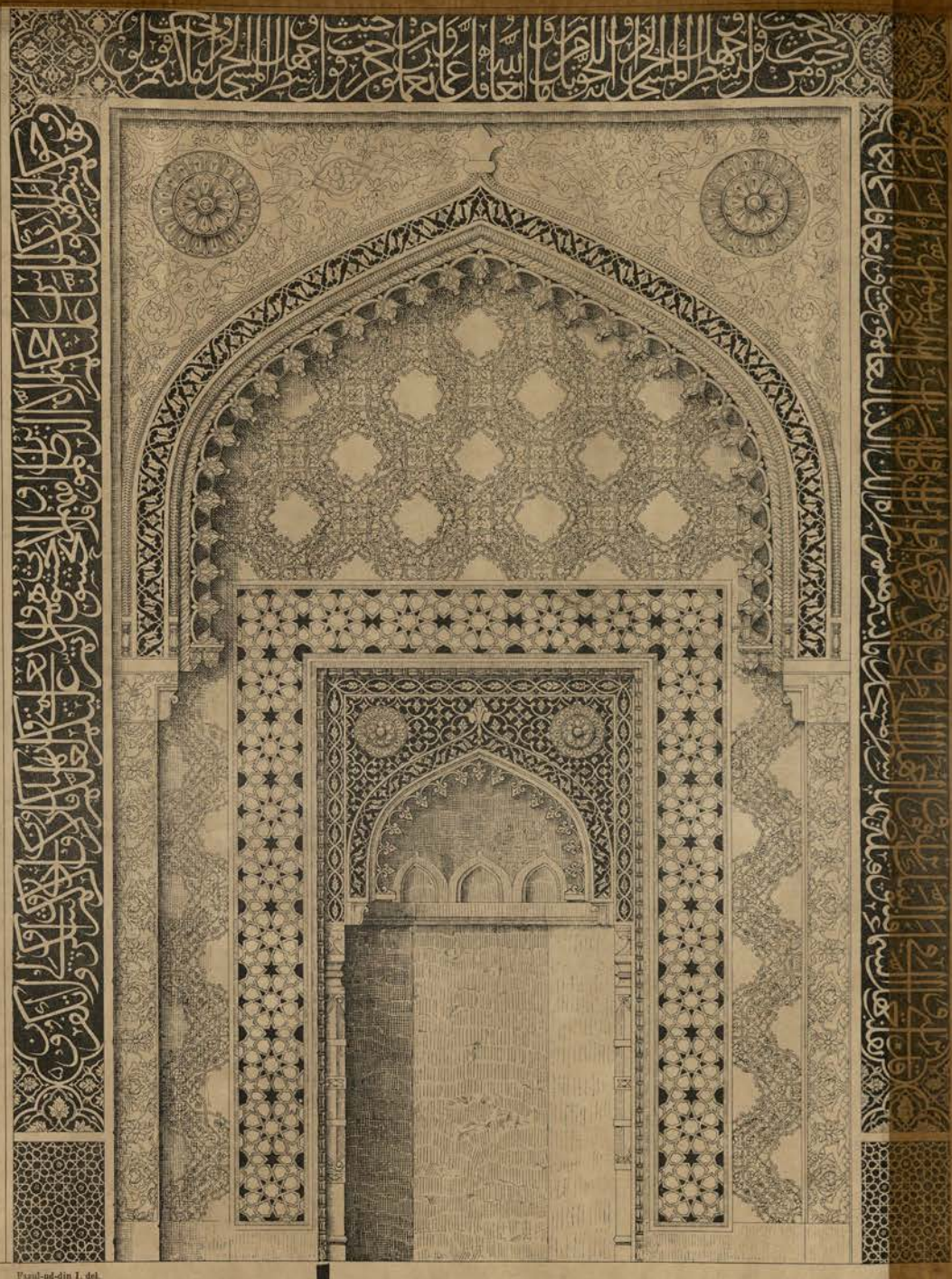
0 1 2 3 4 5 Inches

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

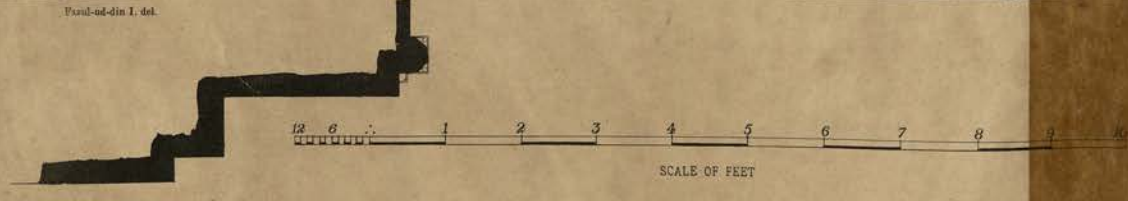
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Fathpur Sikri. The Jami' Masjid.

The principal *mihrâb*.



Fazul-ud-din I. del.



SCALE OF FEET

Erected A.D. 1571. For section and detail of the *mihrâb* see Plates XXX and XXXI. The whole of the west wall of the masjid is cut up by *mihrâbs*. The principal *mihrâb* is always placed in the centre of the interior face of the wall, and points towards Makka. The presiding maulvi stands in front of the *mihrâb* and leads the congregation in prayer. The Arabic writing round the *mihrâb* is raised from the centre of the border enclosing it. The letters were gilded, and the ground was a dark blue. The decoration upon the spandrils, the tympanum, and the piers is painted on the surface of the stone. The architrave round the apsidal portion of the *mihrâb* is inlaid with marble, and the raised carved ornamentation upon the spandrils over the arch was gilded.

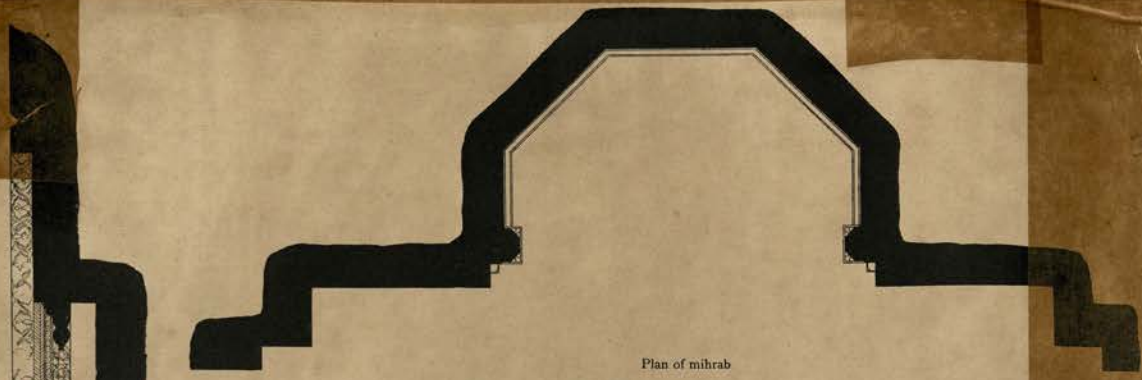
PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Sikri. The Jami Masjid.

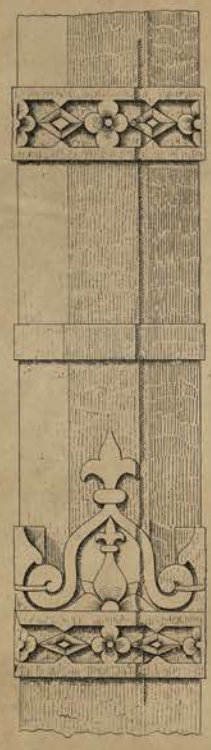
Section through the principal *mihrâb*.

[Erected 1571. See Plate XXIX.]



Plan of mihrab

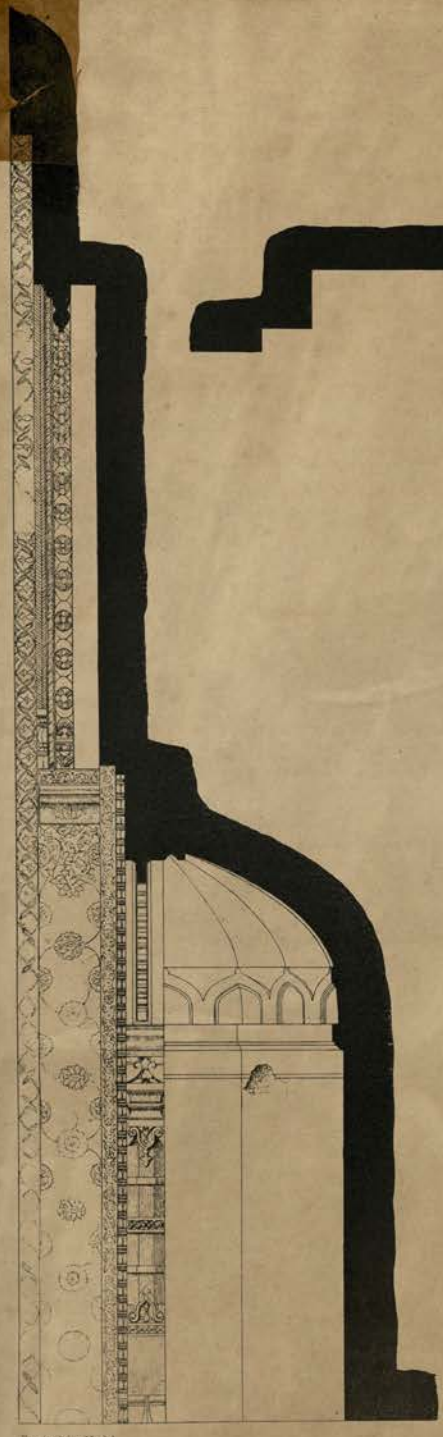
Details of columns



Shaft

Capital

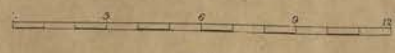
Plan of columns



Fazel-ud-din H. del.

Section

SCALE OF FEET

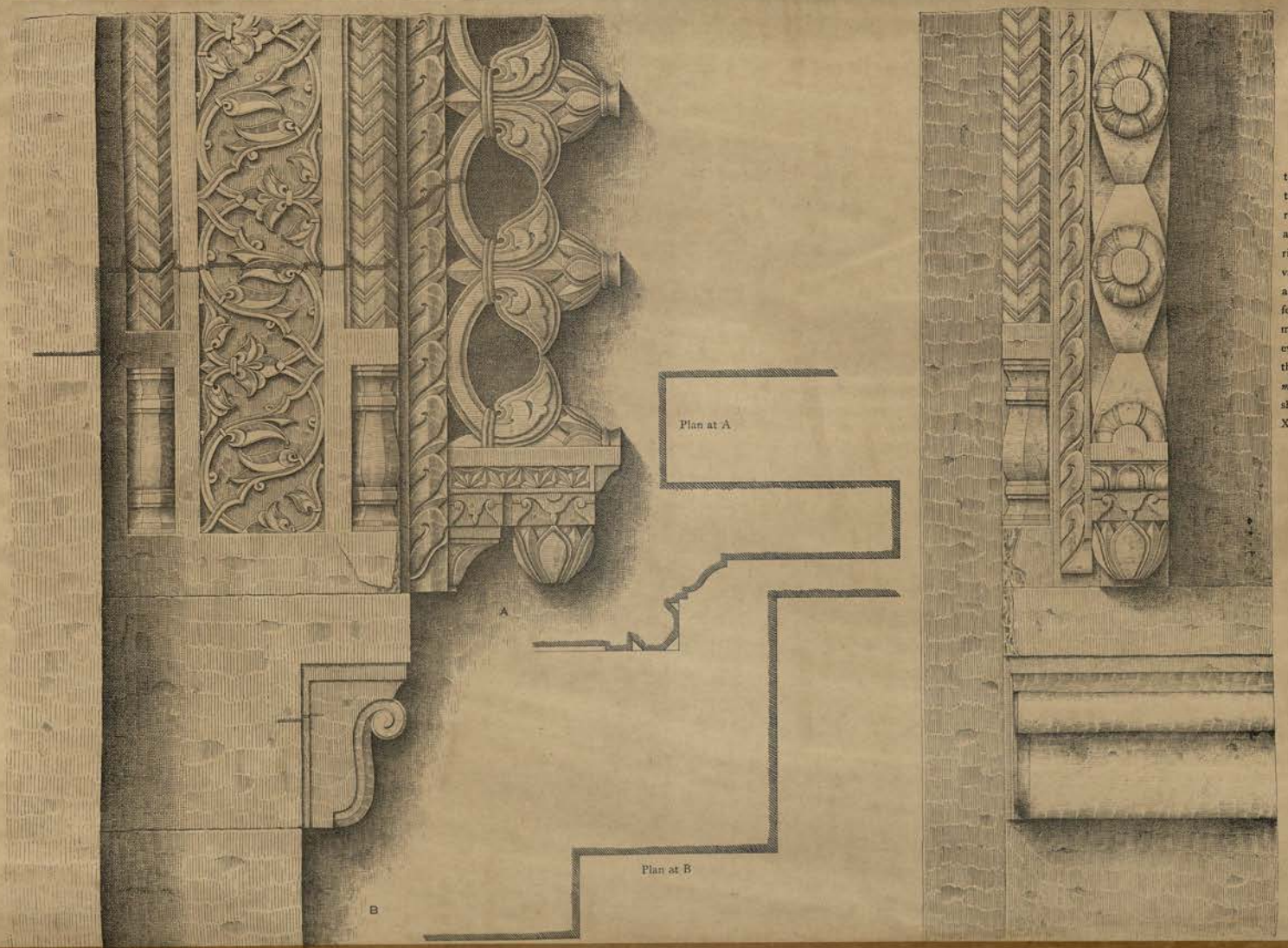


SCALE

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fathpur Sikri. The Jami' Masjid. The principal *mihrâb*. Details of the springing of the arch.



Front Elevation

Side Elevation

1 Foot

SCALE

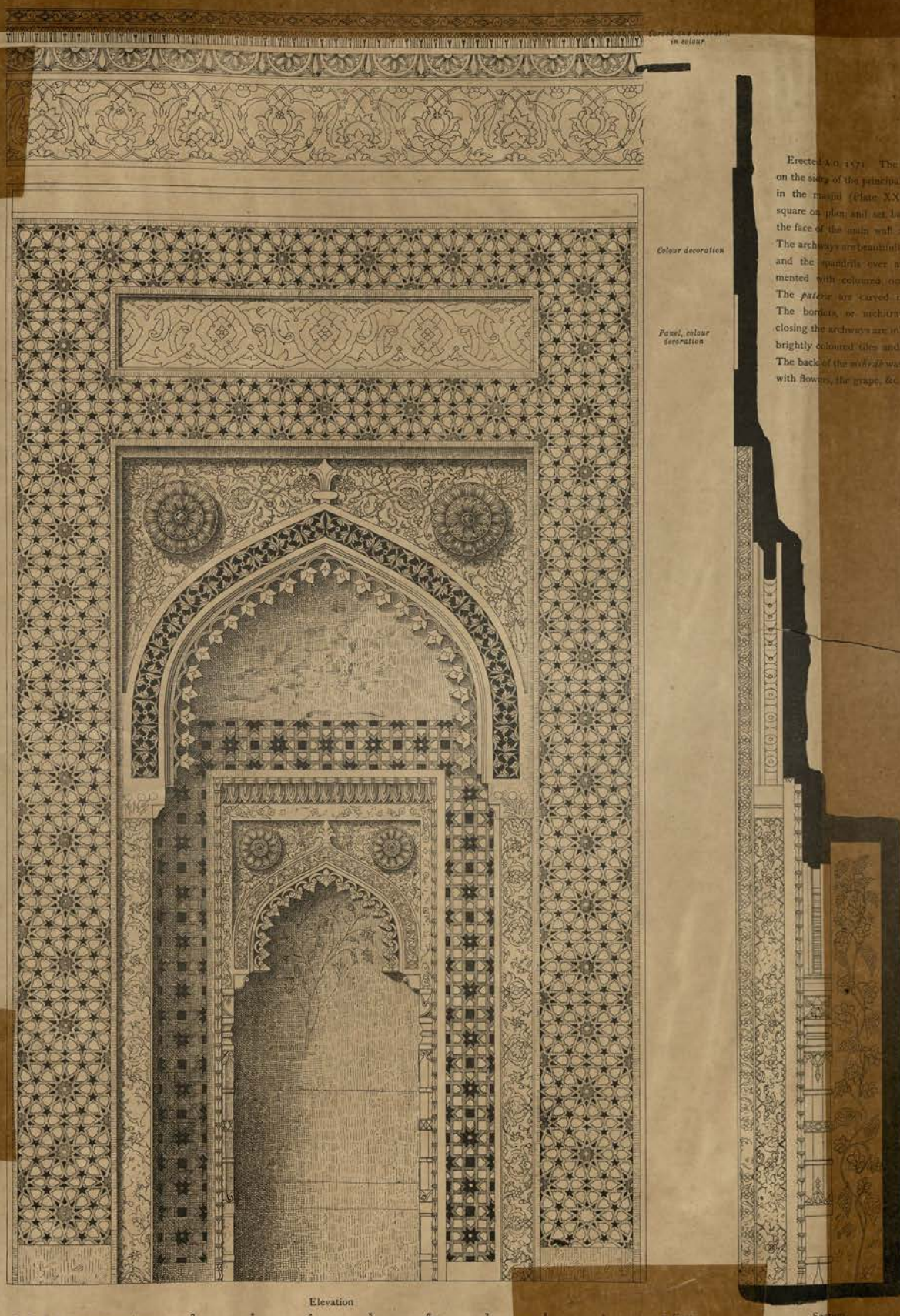
Erected A.D. 1571. One of the characteristic features of early Moghul architecture is the repeated use of the cusping round the arches. It is seldom omitted, and is often, as the diagram shows, enriched by carvings. The cusping invariably springs from a small bracket above the impost of the arch. Another feature of this style is the chevron moulding, which is met with almost at every turn. The diagram is a detail of the springing of the arch over the *mihrâb* shown on Plate XXIX, and should be studied with that and Plate XXX.

LIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fathpur Sikri. The Jami Masjid

Mihrab on the south side of the principal *mihrab*.



Erected A.D. 1571. The *mihrabs* on the sides of the principal *mihrab* in the masjid (Plate XXIX.) are square on plan and set back from the face of the main wall 2 ft. 6 in. The archways are beautifully carved and the spandrils over are ornamented with coloured decoration. The *patera* are carved in relief. The borders, or architraves, enclosing the archways are inlaid with brightly coloured tiles and marble. The back of the *mihrab* was painted with flowers, the grape, &c.

Elevation

Section

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Feet.

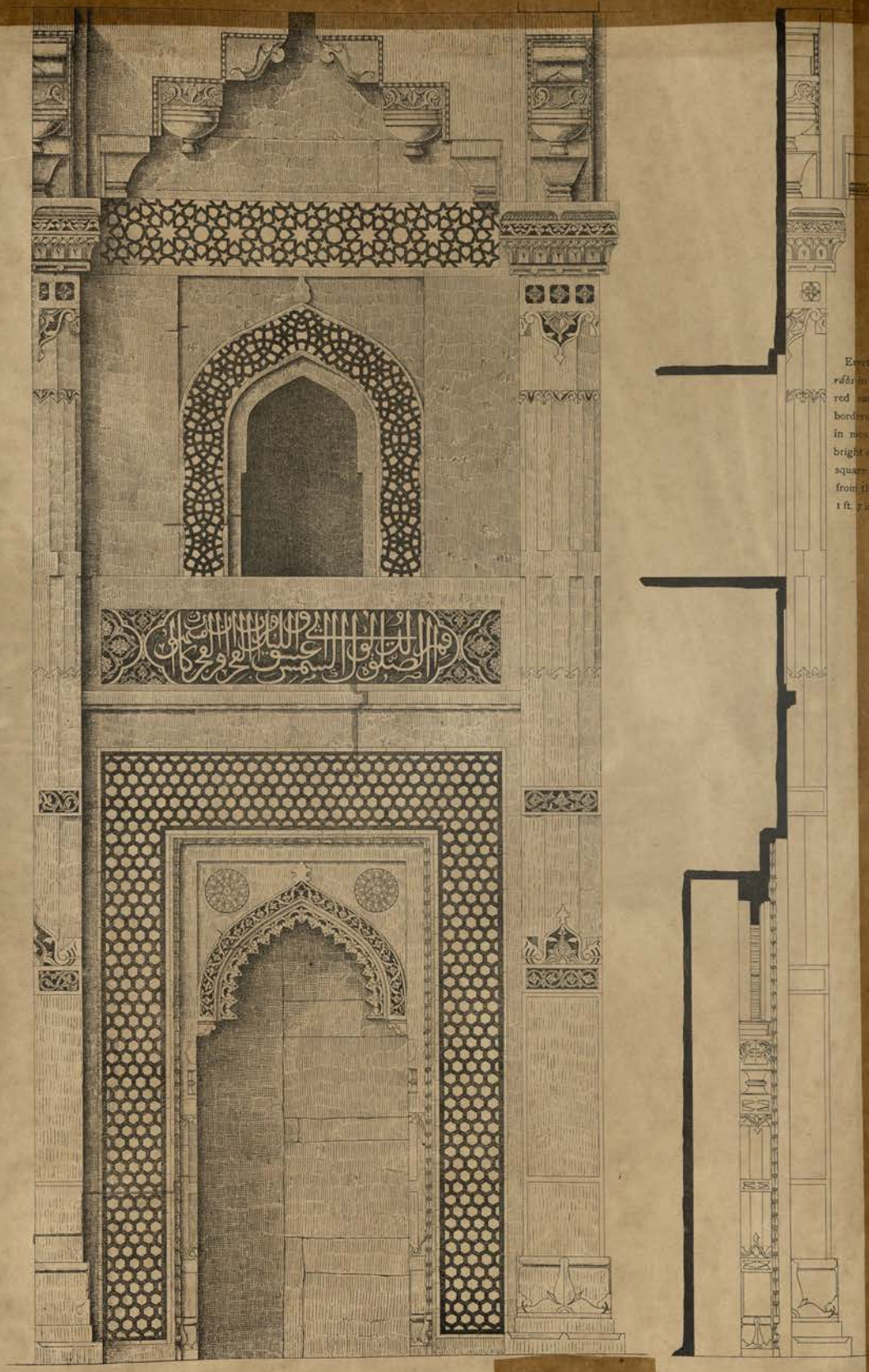
SCALE OF FEET

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

Fathpur Sikri. The Jami' Masjid.

Mihrábs in the south aisle.



Erected A.D. 1571. The *mihrábs* in the aisles are wrought in red sandstone, and the broad borders enclosing them are inlaid in mosaic and tiles of various bright colours. The *mihrábs* are square in plan, and are recessed from the face of the wall about 1 ft. 7 in.

Elevation

Section

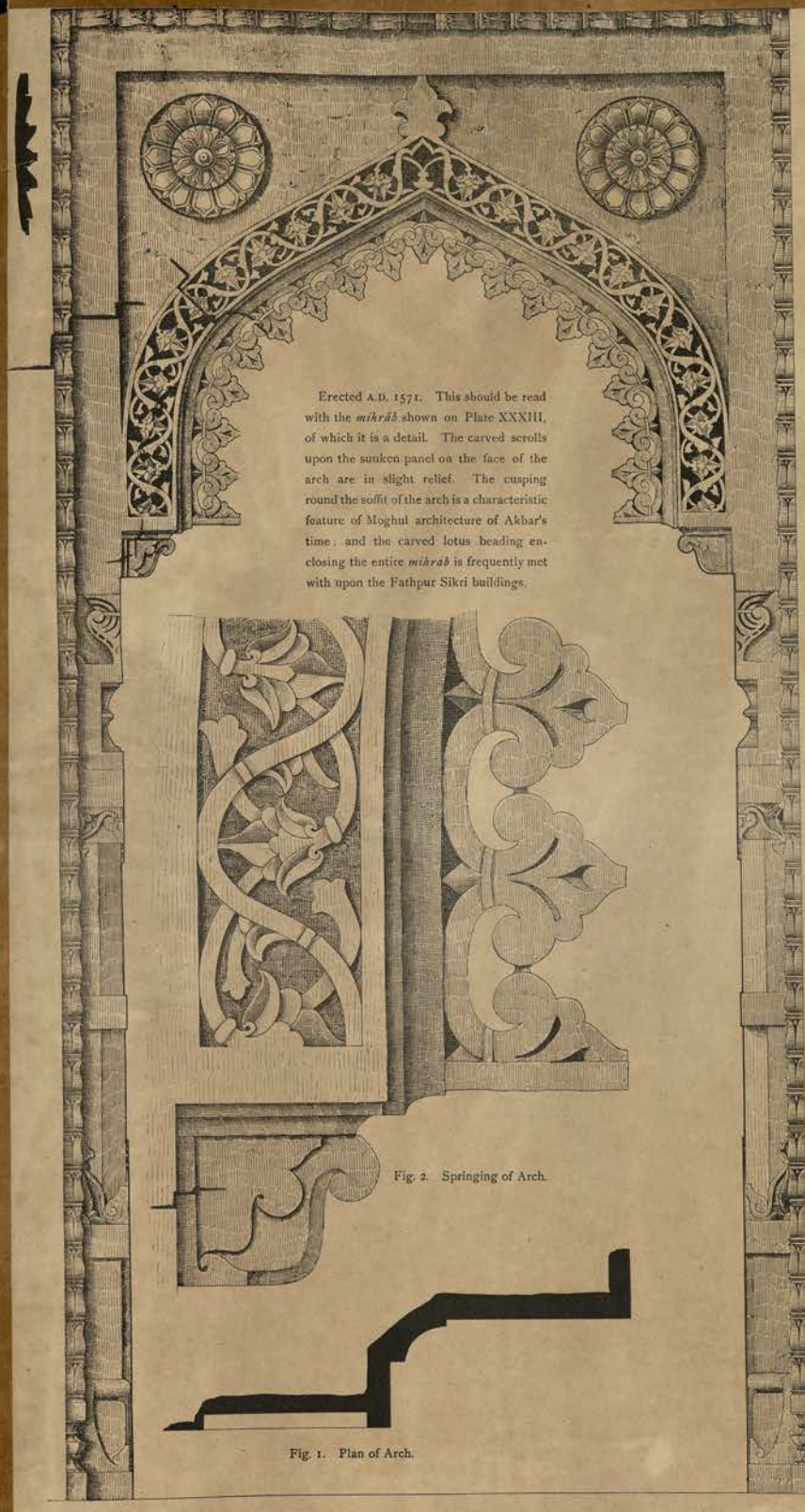
Feet

SCALE OF FEET

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fathpur Sikri. The Jami' Masjid.

Details of *mihrâbs* in the south aisle.



Erected A.D. 1571. This should be read with the *mihrâb* shown on Plate XXXIII, of which it is a detail. The carved scrolls upon the sunken panel on the face of the arch are in slight relief. The cusping round the soffit of the arch is a characteristic feature of Moghul architecture of Akbar's time; and the carved lotus beading enclosing the entire *mihrâb* is frequently met with upon the Fathpur Sikri buildings.

Fig. 2. Springing of Arch.

Fig. 1. Plan of Arch.

Ram Singh, del.

Section

0 6 1 2 3 Feet

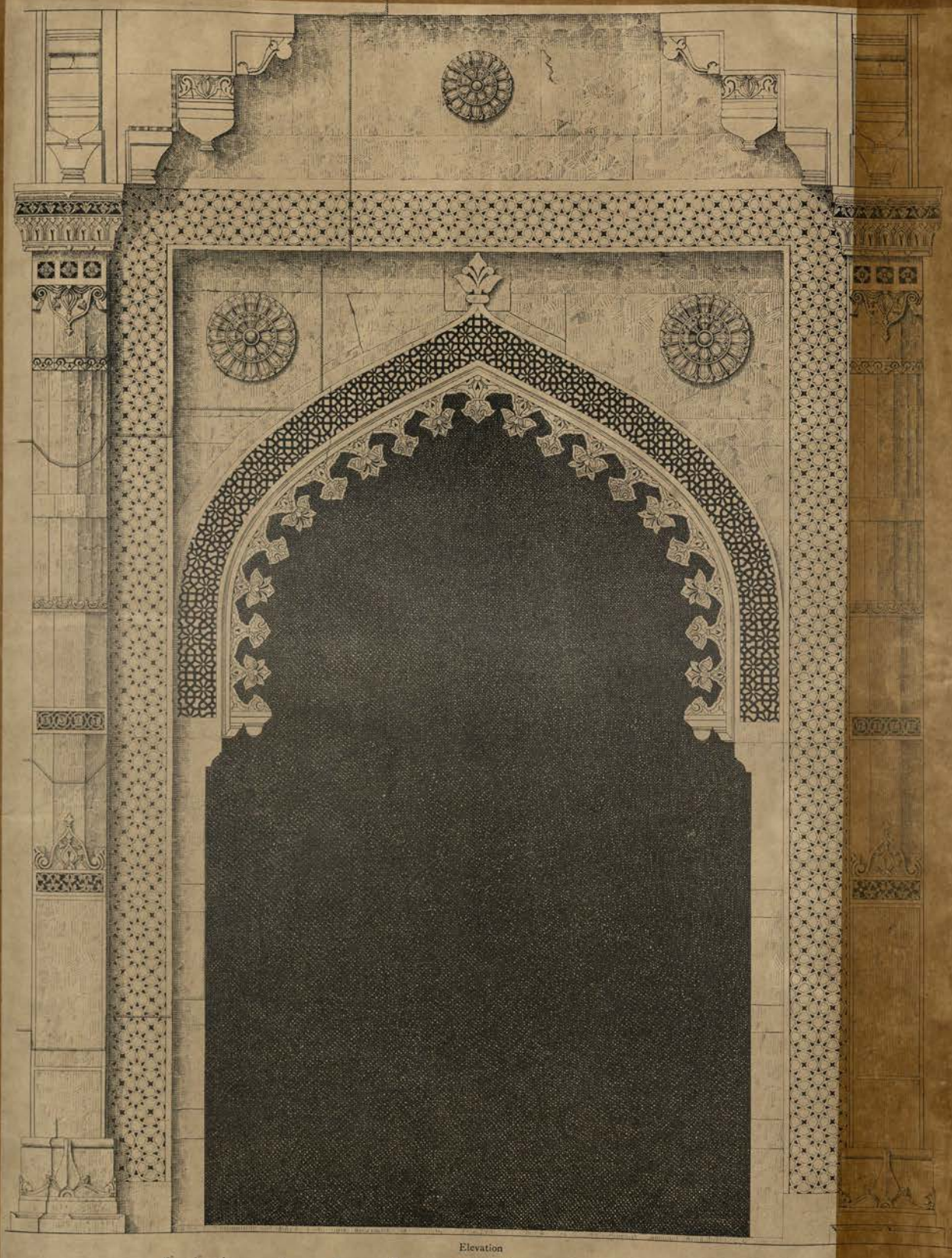
SCALE OF FEET

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fathpur Sikri. The Jami Masjid.

PLATE XXXV

Entrance from the aisle to the southern chapel.



Elevation

12 6 ∴ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Feet

SCALE OF FEET

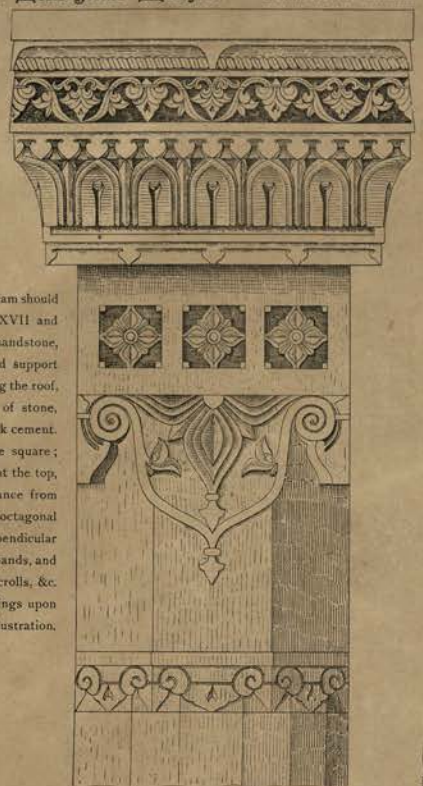
Erected A.D. 1571. The entrance is in red sandstone, and the geometrical border round the arch, as well as the architrave, is inlaid with marble. The columns on the sides of the archway are detailed on Plate XXXVI. The pateræ in the spandrils are beautifully carved in high relief.

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

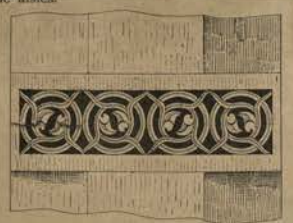
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Hathpur Sikri. The Jami' Masjid. Detail of the columns in the aisles.

Erected A.D. 1571. The diagram should be read along with Plates XXVII and XXXV. The columns, in red sandstone, are over 18 ft. in height, and support massive stone brackets carrying the roof, which is composed of slabs of stone, coated on the outside with thick cement. At the bottom the columns are square; in the centre, octagonal; and at the top, sixteen-sided, till a short distance from the capital, where they become octagonal again. At intervals the perpendicular lines are broken by horizontal bands, and these are ornamented with scrolls, &c. Examples of some of the carvings upon the columns are given in the illustration.



Detail of capital

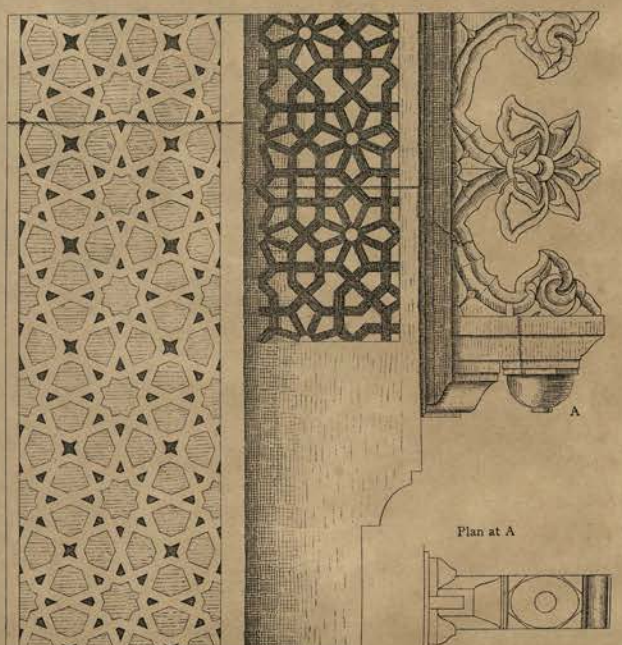


Detail of shaft (*a*)

Detail of base

Detail of shaft (*b*)

Carved bands upon shafts



Plan at A

Detail of springing of archway leading from the aisle into the southern chapel. (See Plate XXXV).

SCALE OF FEET

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fathpur Sikri. The Baland Darwaza.

Entrances to the rooms on the east and west sides of the main doorway.

Erected A.D. 1601. The doors are in two leaves and swing in sockets cut out in the lintels and thresholds. They are made of planks of wood tongued together (see plan) and strapped across the front with iron bands secured by iron spikes hammered down on roughly chamfered rails longitudinally traversing the doors on the inside. The meeting-rail is carved with the chevron and ornamented with pinqued plates and bolts of iron. The doors are secured by curious old-fashioned padlocks, which are shown in the elevation. The stone brackets over the head of the doors are detailed on Plate XXVIII. The architraves are inlaid in white marble and red sandstone.

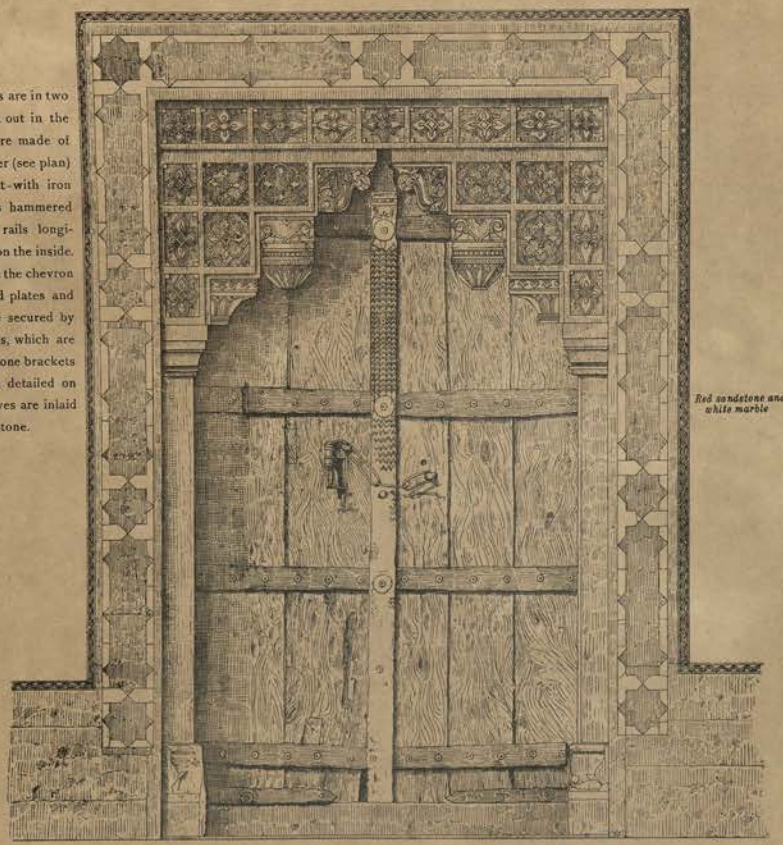
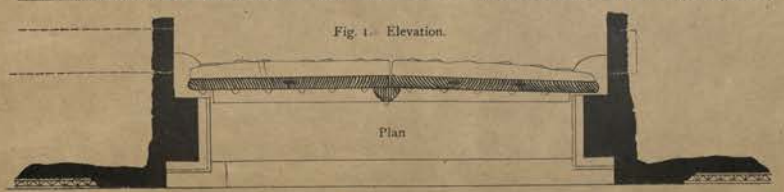


Fig. 1. Elevation.



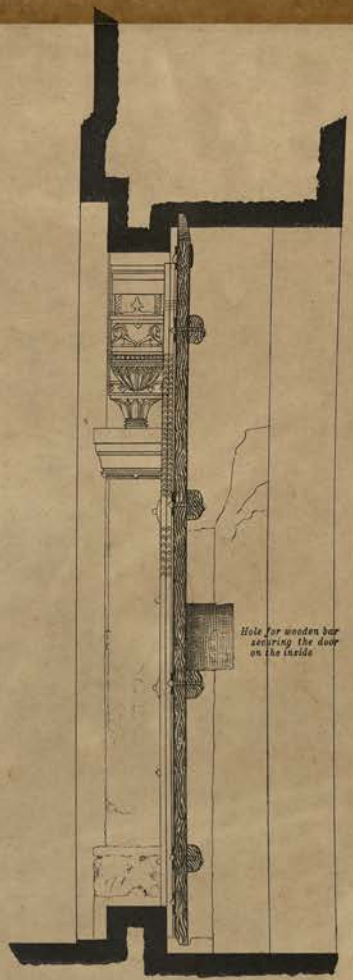


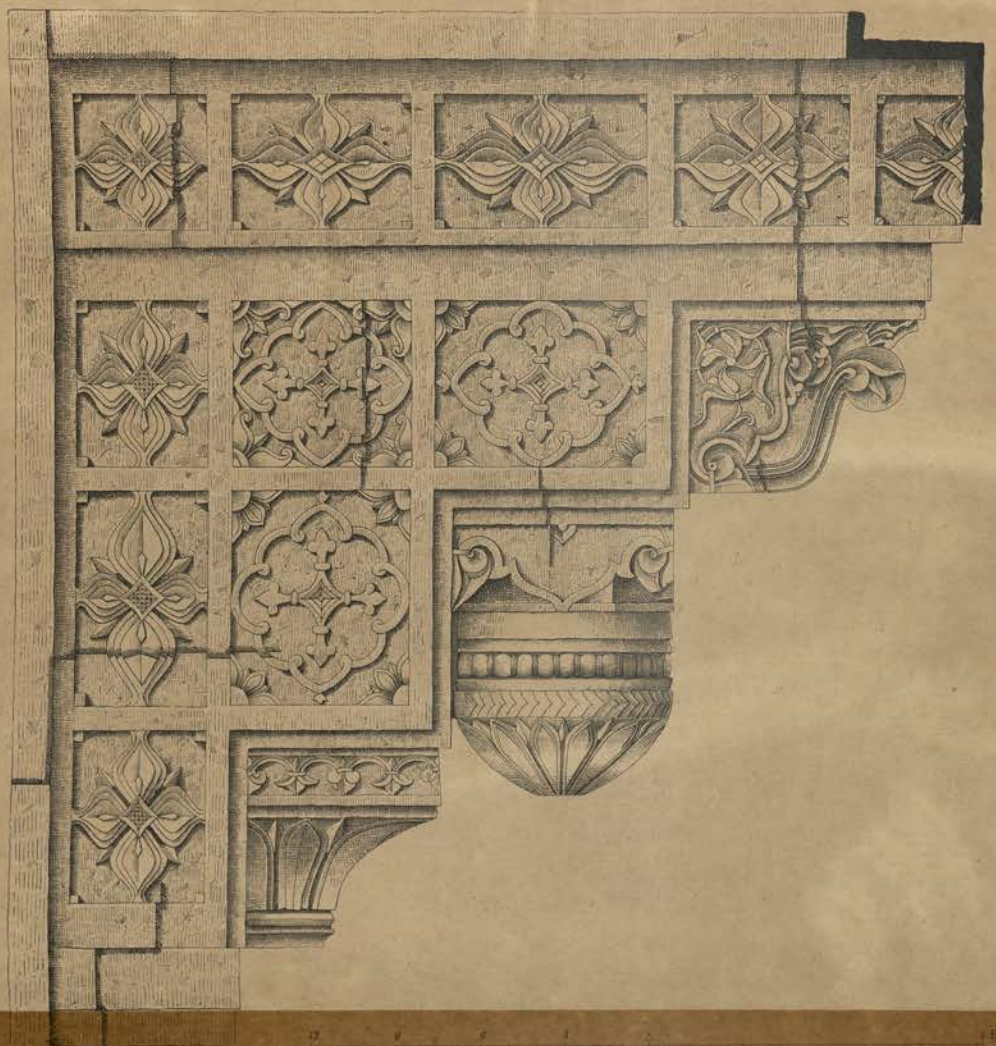
Fig. 2. Section

Fig. 3. Meeting rail

Plan

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Front view of brackets over the entrances to the rooms on the east and west sides of the main doorway.



Erected A.D. 1601. The brackets are in one piece of red sandstone. The carving upon the panels is in relief, and its depth may be ascertained from the sections shown in hatched lines upon the diagram. The brackets are 8¼ inches in thickness and support the stone lintels spanning the doorways, shown in section on the side view of the bracket.

0 1 2 3 4 5 Feet

SCALE

Side view.

Bolton Lal. del.

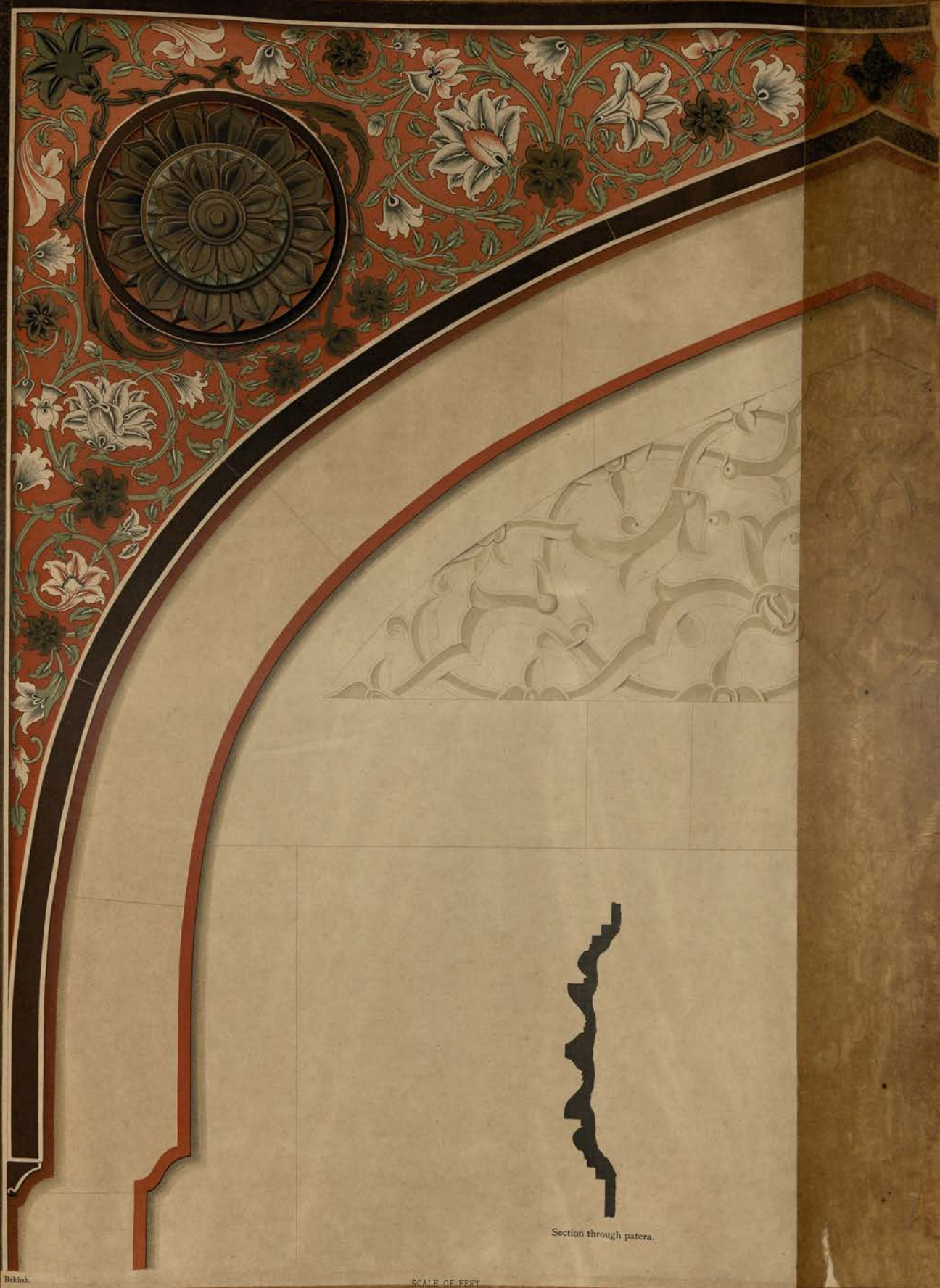
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

OGY—LOO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

Fathpur Sikri. Salim Chishtis Tomb.

Decorated spandril over the entrance to the cenotaph chamber. (See Plate XLIII)

PLATE XL



Section through patera.

Bhaiyas Bakhsh.

SCALE OF FEET.

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

R.I.B.A. LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Fathpur Sikri. Salim Chishti's Tomb.

PLATE XL

Decorated reveal of window opening. (See Plate XLI).

Bhairav Jadhav.

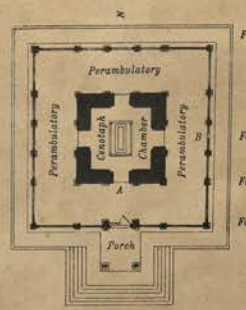
Inches 12 9 6 3 1 Foot

SCALE OF FEET

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Section through the tomb from north to south.

Erected A.D. 1581. The tomb is covered on the outside with white marble—the inner walls being of red sandstone, coated in stucco, with the exception of the dado, which is of marble. The walls, as far as the springing of the dome, are decorated with paintings (see Plate XL). The screens are of white marble. The canopy over the marble cenotaph is of wood beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The ceilings are of white marble, coated on the exterior with cement to form the roof, and sloped towards the outside to throw the water off. The actual tomb is in the crypt, below the cenotaph chamber.



For detail of plinth, see Plate XLV.

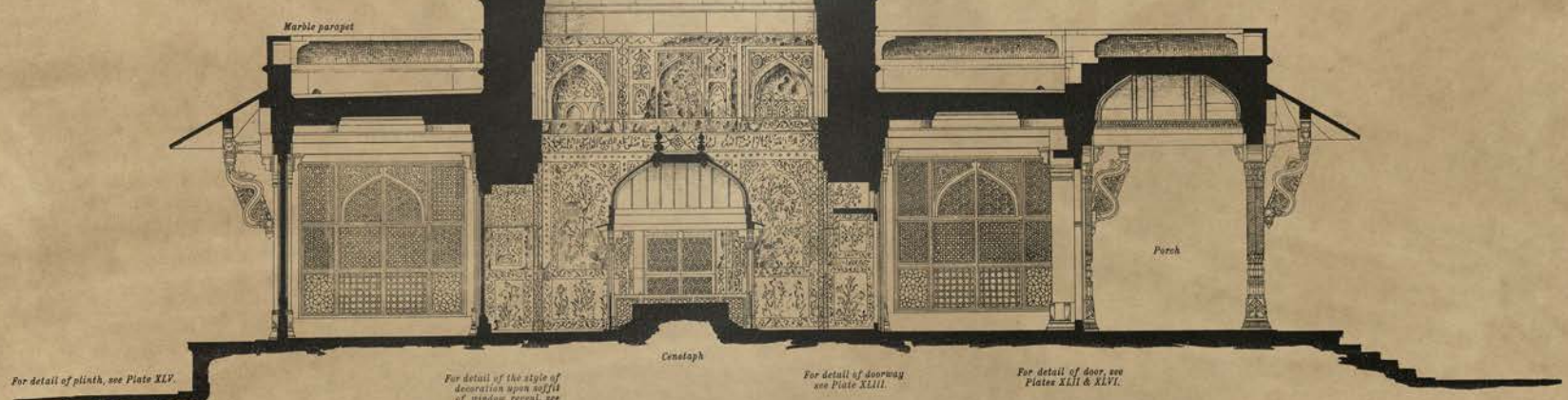
For detail of B, see Plate XLIV.

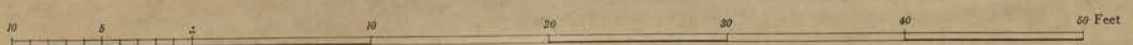
For detail of door A, see Plates XXXIX. and XLIII.

For detail of the porch door, see Plates XLII and XLVI.

Plan of tomb

SCALE


Marble parapet
Porch
Cenotaph
For detail of plinth, see Plate XLV.
For detail of the style of decoration upon soffit of window reveal, see Plate XL.
For detail of doorway see Plate XLIII.
For detail of door, see Plates XLII & XLVI.



SCALE OF FEET

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fathpur Sikri. Salim Chishti's Tomb.

Doorway beneath the porch.

Salim Chishti's tomb was erected in 1581 A.D., and after the saint's death. The entire entrance is in white marble, and the carving is raised. The doorway is of wood inlaid with copper.

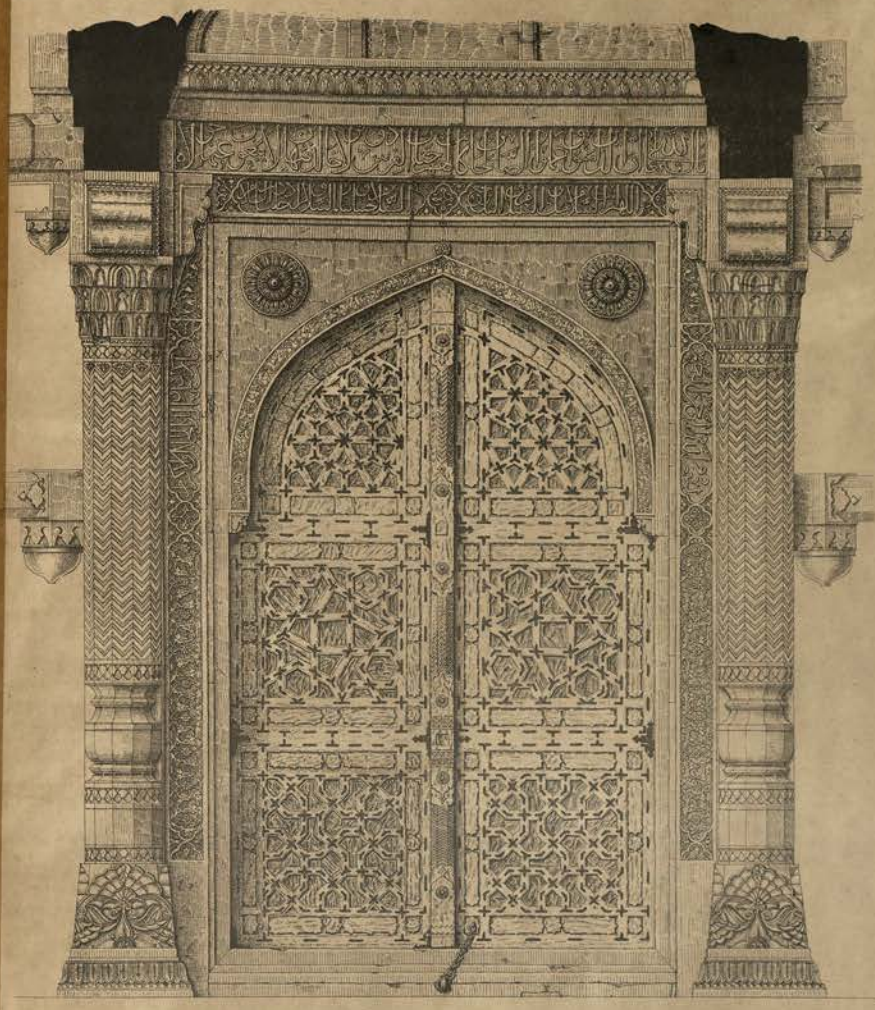


Fig. 1. Elevation

Fig. 2. Section

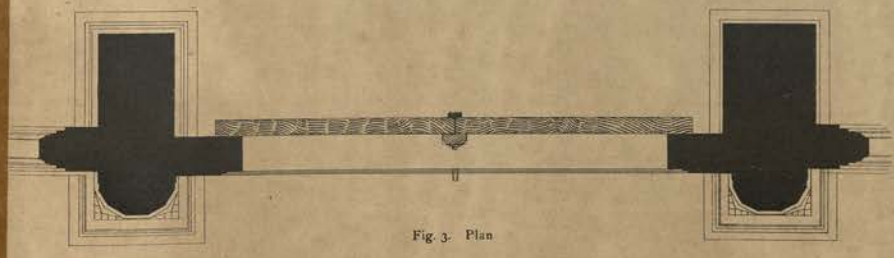
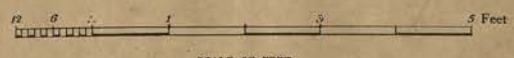


Fig. 3. Plan



SCALE OF FEET

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH R.I.B.A.

Fathpur Sikri. Salim Chishti's Tomb.

Doorway to the cenotaph chamber—exterior view.

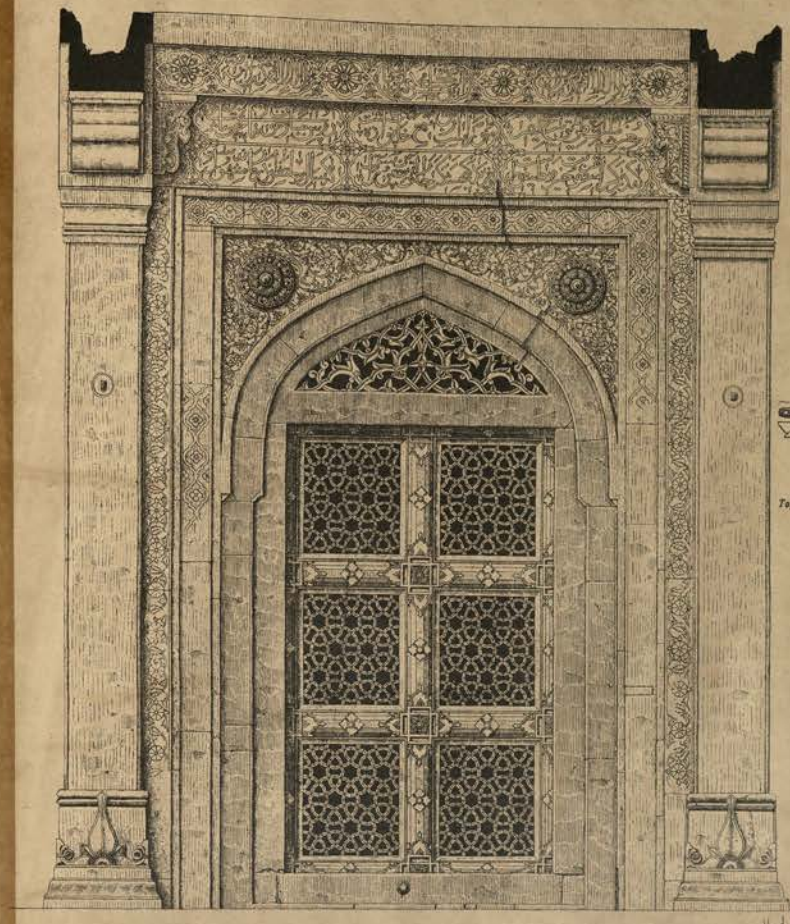


Fig. 1. Elevation

Top of door hinge

Fig. 2. Section

Bottom of door hinge

Mosaic pavement

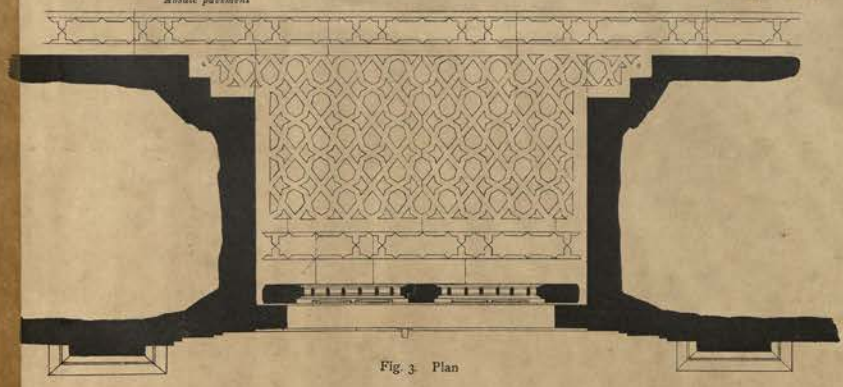


Fig. 3. Plan

Erected A.D. 1581. The entire doorway is of white marble, swung in two leaves. The panels are pierced like the fanlight over the top of the door. The spandrils are beautifully decorated in colour (see Plate XXXIX), as also are the architraves and frieze. The dado on the bottom of the jamb is of marble, and the patterns upon it are in colour. The space between the top of the dado and the soffit of the door is plastered, on rubble masonry, and ornamented with paintings. The floor is of mosaic.

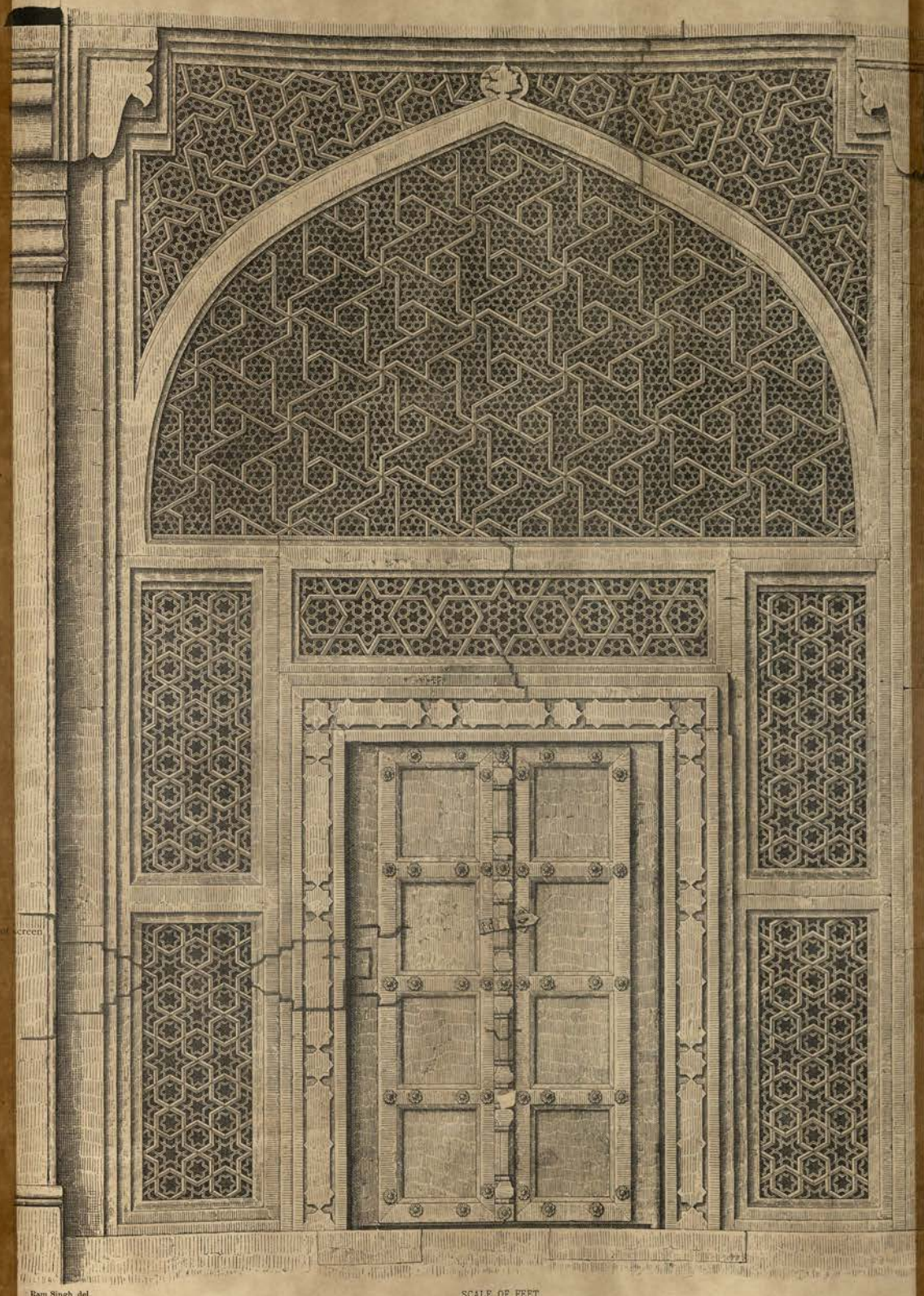
SCALE OF FEET

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL

Fathpur Sikri. Salim Chishti's Tomb.

Detail of small entrance to the Eastern screen enclosing the ambulatory.

PLATE XLIV



Plan of screen

Ram Singh, del.

SCALE OF FEET

12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 Feet

Erected 1581 A.D. The screen is in white marble, and is a very good sample of those used by the Moghul architects for enclosing verandahs, window openings, &c. The door in the centre is of wood overlaid with brass.

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

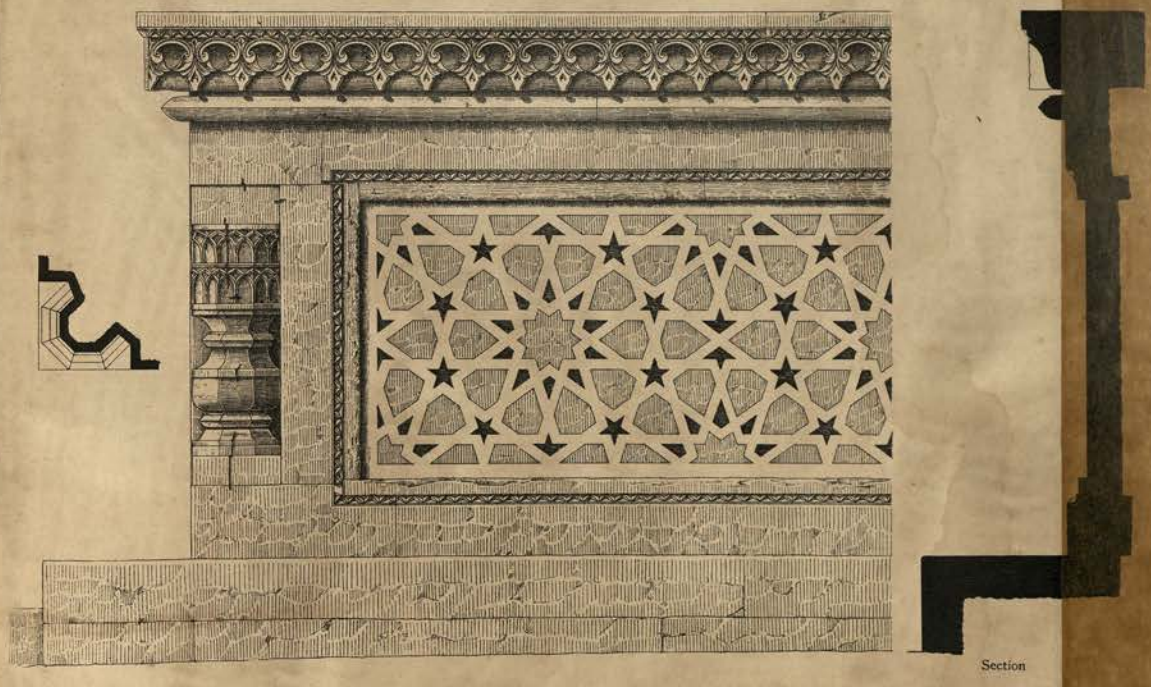
Hathpur Sikri. Salim Chishti's Tomb.

Detail of the parapet and plinth.

Erected 1581 A.D. The entire structure is built in white marble. The carving upon the parapet is raised. The projecting rings were used for flag poles. The geometrical tracery upon the dado of the plinth is inlaid with various coloured Indian marbles.

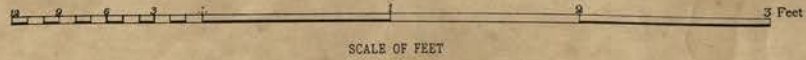
Section

Fig. 1. Elevation of parapet



Section

Fig. 2. Elevation of inlaid plinth



SCALE OF FEET

RTFOLIO OF
INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Carved architraves round the porch door.

[Erected 1581. Built in white marble].

Fig. 1. Carved band around arch (see Plate XLII.)

Sobun Lal, del.

Fig. 2. Carved architraves around door (see Plate XLII.)

Fig. 3.

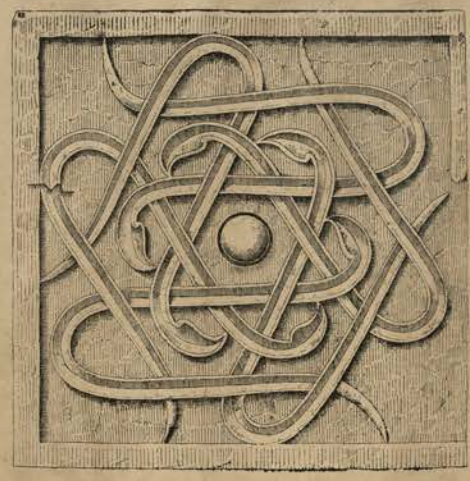
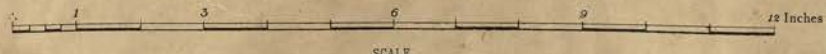


Fig. 4.

Carving on bottom of serpentine bracket supporting drip stone



SCALE

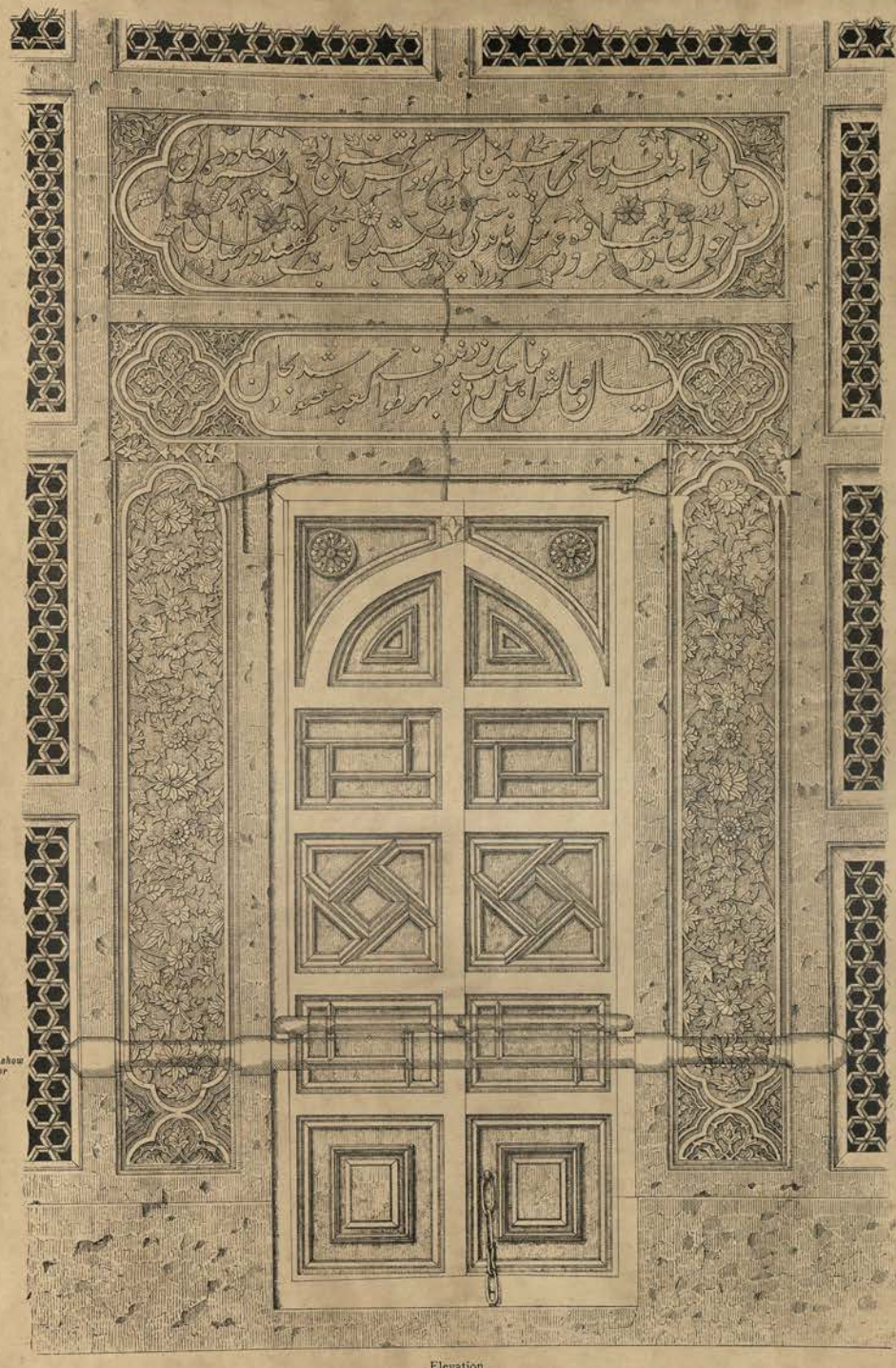
INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Fathpur Sikri. Islam Khan's Tomb.

Detail of the entrance door to the south-west chantry chapel.

Erected towards the close of the 15th century. The tomb is a fine specimen of early Moghul architecture. It is built of red sandstone, but the doorway shown on the illustration is of white marble.



Hatched lines show plan of door

Elevation.

Section

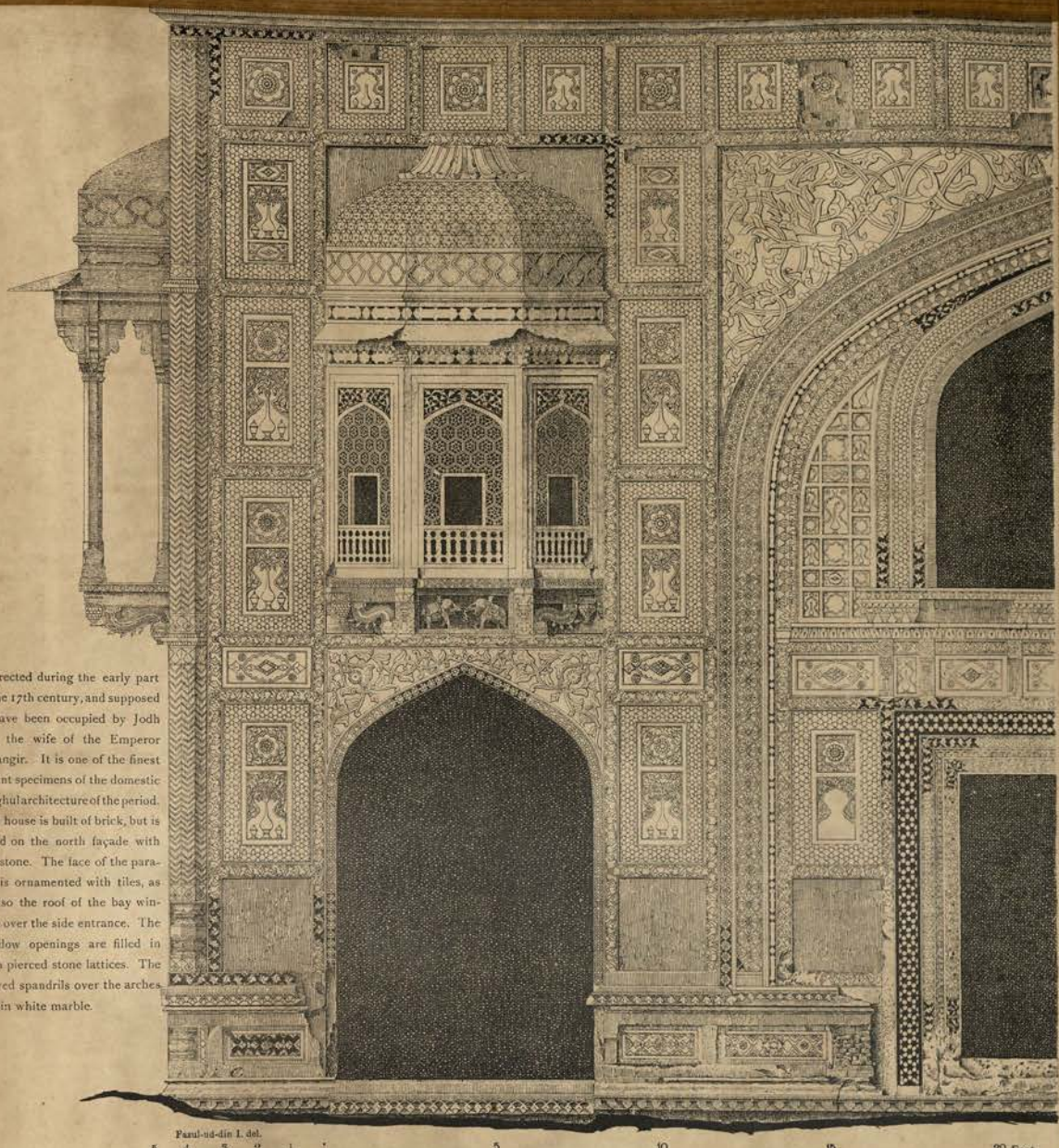
12 9 6 3 0 1 2 3 4 Feet

SCALE OF FEET

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Sikandra. The Kanch Mahal.

Half north elevation.

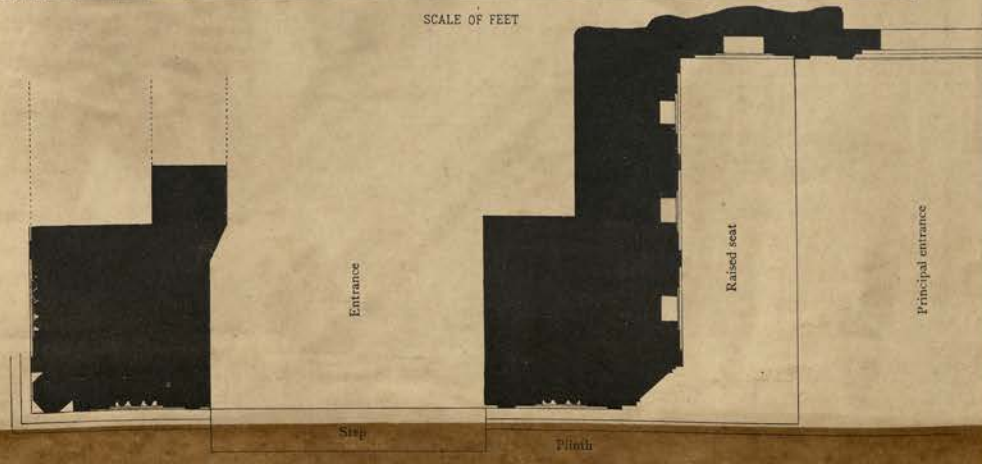


Erected during the early part of the 17th century, and supposed to have been occupied by Jodh Bai, the wife of the Emperor Jahangir. It is one of the finest extant specimens of the domestic Moghul architecture of the period. The house is built of brick, but is faced on the north façade with red stone. The face of the parapet is ornamented with tiles, as is also the roof of the bay window over the side entrance. The window openings are filled in with pierced stone lattices. The carved spandrils over the arches are in white marble.

Fasul-ud-din I. del.

5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10 15 20 Feet

SCALE OF FEET

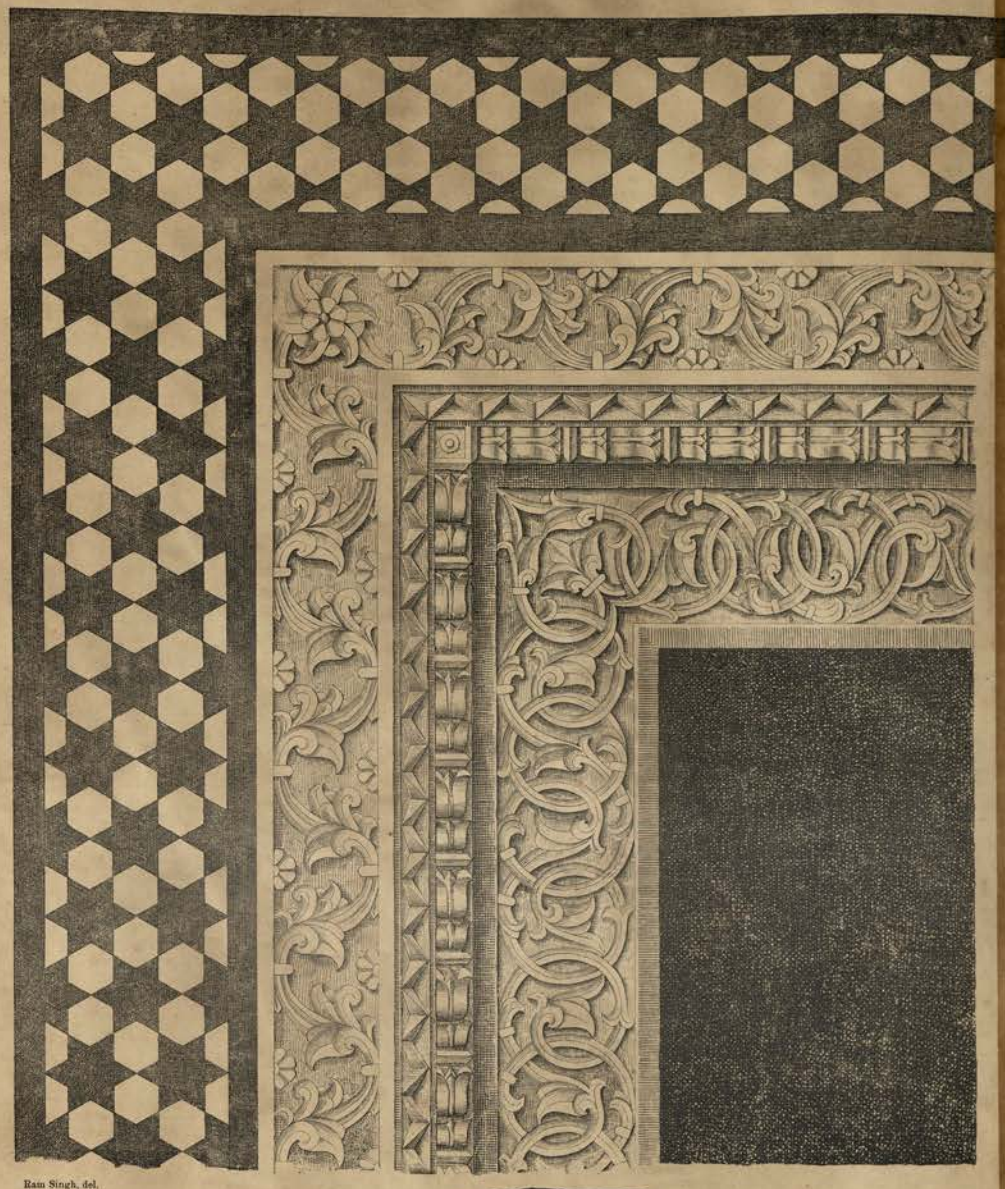


LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Sikandra. The Kanch Mahal.

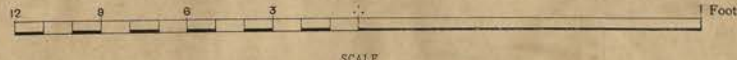
Detail of the principal doorway.

Erected during the early part of the 17th century. The door is in red sandstone, and the geometrical border round it in mosaic.



Ram Singh, del.

Architrave



SCALE

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Sikandra. The Kanch Mahal.

Detail of brackets supporting balcony over the principal doorway.

PLATE I.

Erected during the early part of the 17th century by the Emperor Jehangir, when Moghul architecture became more florid than it was during Akbar's reign. The mouldings on the brackets are very delicate, and are beautifully worked in red sandstone. The arrises are still as sharp as a blade of a knife, and are almost as crisp as they were on the day they were carved.

Ram Singh, Del.
Published by

Side Elevation

0 1 2 3 4 5 Foot.

SCALE

Front Elevation

PORTFOLIO OF
INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Sikandra. The Kanch Mahal.

Detail of plinth.

Plan of Shaft A

A

Erected during the early part of the 17th century by the Emperor Jahangir. The plinth is built in red sandstone, and is cut up by a series of carved and sunk panels. The mouldings are very effective, especially those along the base. The capping is covered with leaves, and upon the angles of the plinth are small pillars.

Fig. 2. Detail of capping.

SCALE

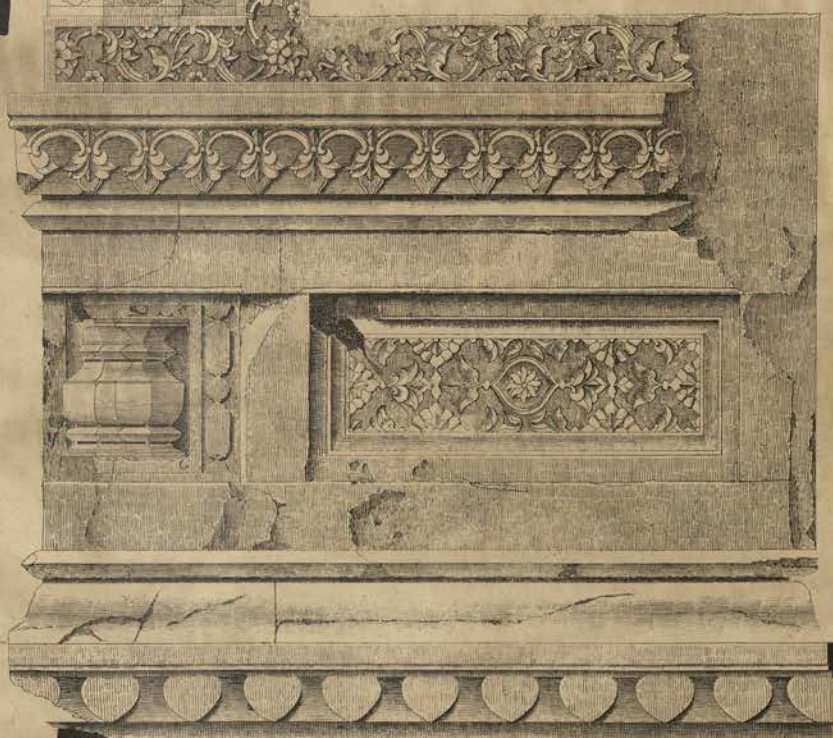


Fig. 1. Elevation.

Section

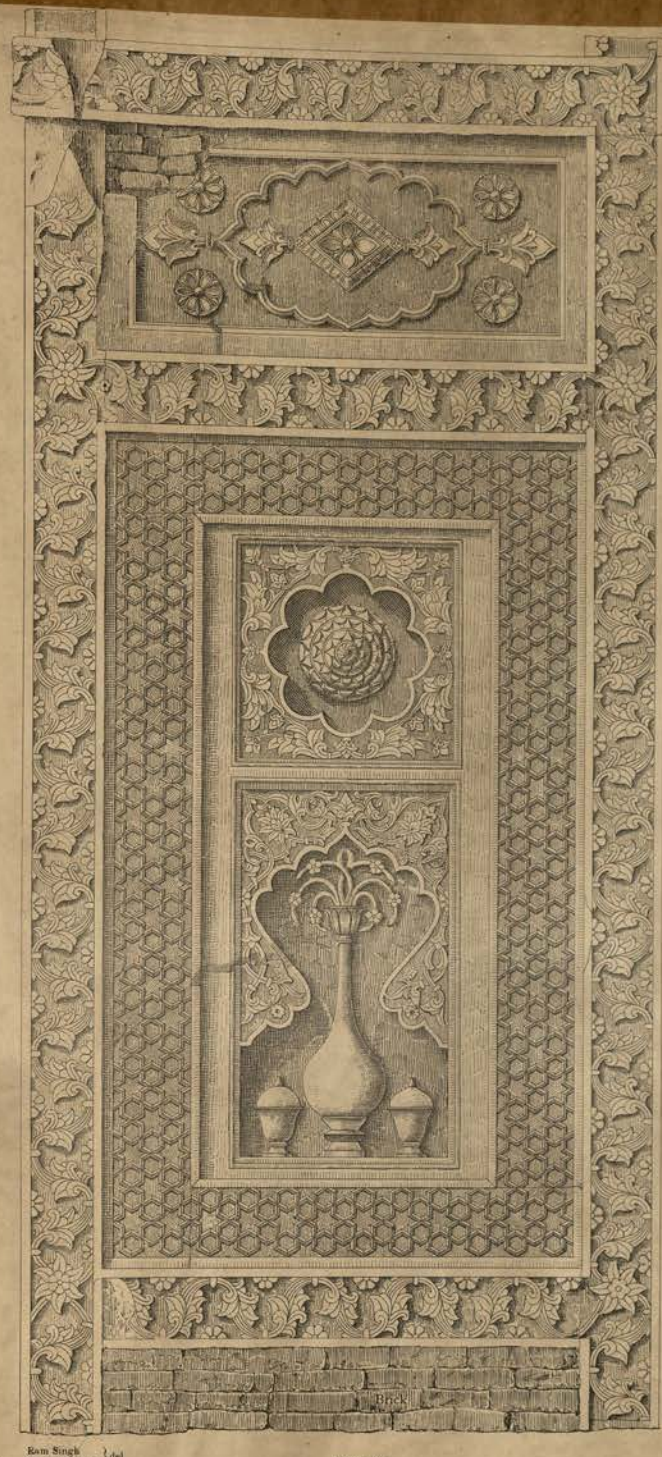
SCALE OF FEET

PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Sikandra. The Kanch Mahal.

The East façade. Details of stone panels in exterior wall.

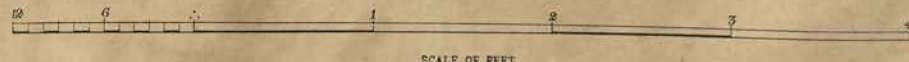


Erected during the early part of the 17th century. After Akbar's death Moghul architecture became more florid, and we find the walls laden with carving. The wall recesses, so characteristic of the Moghul style, which were left as a rule quite plain in the earlier buildings, became carved, and were generally ornamented with the vase and cup.

Ram Singh
Fazul-ud-din I } del.

Elevation

Section through centre of the tazza



SCALE OF FEET

DRAWN BY THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE.
AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY W. GRIGGS, SARGENT STREET, FREEMAN, LONDON

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

00140730

Digitized with financial assistance from
Observer Research Foundation
on 17 May, 2019